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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1877. NO 50

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, August 11, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. F. COOPER, a delegate to the convention from Sumter

Notices of motions to reconsider were given in the order following below.

Mr. TUGGLE. I did not expect to say a word in this discussion. It seems to me that the amendment, if adopted, will kill the whole system of common schools in the state. There are four hundred thousand children to-day, in the state of Georgia, within school ages, and these are your children, and if you are in good circumstances to day you do not know how long you are going to be so. You may not in the future be able to educate them. Let us provide a liberal system to be carried out when times are prosperous. Are you not willing, while you are able, to provide an educational system for them? The difficulty in Georgia is not that we teach too much, but that we teach too little When our fathers made the constitution of 1777 they said that provision should be made for the education of the people at the public expense: "There shall be schools erected in each county, and maintained at the public expense." So with other constitutions of the state, and this is the first time that an attempt has been made to restrict education by constitutional provision. The great trouble with the system heretofore has been to keep the schools from dying. There is no necessity for saying the schools shall not teach too much, for our poverty is a sufficient restraint. One reason why we should maintain these schools is the lack of money among the people to pay for private education. The same amount of money will teach more children in public than in private schools. We need no constitutional prohibition, but many constitutions cannot give money, but they can take it away, as we have had occasion to see since we have been here. The public school fund of this state is about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and in the cities there are added about one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars. That will not educate the children of the state too much. It is not quite one dollar per head. That will hardly pay them through the three R's, or give them the "keys of knowledge," or teach the elementary branches of an education. It will not give them very much Latin and Greek, not even what Shakspeare had: "A little Latin and less Greek." A dollar would not give one of these children very much of an education in grammar. In the days of Cobb, Crumpkin and others of like influence in Georgia, they strove to put the system of public education on better basis; but their efforts were not crowned with very signal success. The system has almost died or lingers near dying to day while we are here talking about it. There is no danger of the public school system becoming too extensive in Georgia in our generation. I hope we will not limit it. Weare not doing very much for it to-day, and I trust we will not seek to do less. We should at least be willing to supply the law if the people in future will supply the money. It is said that the northern states should not be examples to us, but let us look at the southern states. Shall we linger behind them in this matter of public education? I repeat, sir, that we are doing little enough in this grand and ennobling work. We must educate the people if we would elevate and christianize them. What is our condition to-day? The white male children in this state, between the ages of six and eighteen, are 111,598, and the number of white female children of the same ages in the state are 107 135, and the total white school population of the state is 218,000. You are afraid that you will educate these children too much. We talk about economy, but shall we economize in this little we have done? They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and are entitled to this education at our hands. Shall we economize by diminishing this intellectual food? The colored male children of school age in the state there are 90,517, and of female children there are 84,707, making a total of 175 304 colored children, and the total number of the white and black school population is 394,037. It is the grandest reply that can be made to the assaults upon the character of the southern people, that we are doing all we can to educate these colored children. If God permitted them to come to this country to be civilized and christianized, it can be said of us that we are doing all we can for them at present, in spite of the assaults that have been made through them upon us. We have pitied, and not hated them, and are willing to work for their elevation. There are 274,551 unable to read and write. Can we do too much to educate them? Are we likely to do this, even if not restrained in the constitution? We have 84,253 voters in this state who cannot read their tickets. Say about 12,000 of these are whites, and 72,000 are black. We then have about one eleventh of the white voters and seventenths of the colored voters who cannot read the tickets they put in the ballot box. Is not this appalling? In republican government is based on virtue and intelligence, should we not be alarmed at our condition? Much has been said of the evils of the day, but the corruption that surrounds the ballot box, resulting from ignorance and vice, causes our future to look gloomy. Ignorance and corruption threaten to engulf us. Our greatest danger is a corrupt ballot box. Education alone can build the dikes against our "sea of troubles"

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Doesn't your argument lead to this: that if there are that many illiterate voters in the state, oughtn't we learn them to read and write before we begin to educate in the higher branches, the children of the favored few?

Mr. TUGGLE. Yes, sir; and I am in favor of giving them that education, first and foremost, but I would give them more when our condition may warrant it. We cannot go too far upon this subject in our constitution. The great difficulty is that we are not now able to carry out any good system. Still we should not restrain the possibilities of the future. Let us provide a liberal system.

Mr. HOLCOMBE I move to reconsider the second section of the report of the Committee on Education. I do not propose to be understood as advocating the common school system, but I think a majority of the people of the state are in favor of it, and that if you destroy it you destroy to a large extent the possibility of the ratification of this constitution. We have provided for everything in the school system except having a head. Gentlemen, I say the general assembly under this section will be permitted to appoint an officer or officers to carry out the system. I say it is impossible to run a business without having a head to it or cannot run your farm without you have somebody at the head of it, nor can you run the mechanic's shop without having a responsible head to it; nor can you run a railroad without having somebody at the head to direct it Unless you do have a head for this system, it is virtually killed. Some gentlemen say that they want to see it killed. If so, come out like men and vote to kill it. Do not vote it all this money that is to be distributed by the head of the department and then leave it without a head. Gentlemen want to go back to the old poor law and let the ordinary distribute it. They do not remember that the ordinary, under the old law, got a commission for handling it. And if you go back to this system, instead of having one leak for this money to go through, you will have 137 leaks through which it may be frittered away. The whole cost of the head of this department has not been more than eight per cent of the entire fund. I say that money is like molasses, and wherever it runs through your hands some of it is bound to stick. I am always afraid of a man who proposes to take the public money and distribute it without charge. I take it for granted that he is going to steal enough to pay himself for the work. We have got a school commissioner who has put it into operation and got it into the best condition probably of any state in the south. I say let us continue him there so that it may operate to the best advantage. Gentlemen may desire that we may establish an agency here to distribute this money, that we may put the duty into the hands of the comptroller general, the treasurer, or the governor. But you must remember that this will add other duties to their office when we are now trying to reduce them from what they are. I do not want any extravagant salary attached to this office. I do not think any one who knows me and my course here will accuse me of that. I want everybody to come down with a level of our true condition. Believing that the cheapest and best way to administer this system. I hope the motion will prevail.

Mr. REESE of Wilkes. I cordially support the views of the gentleman from Milton [Mr. HOLCOMBE]. I do not think there is a more important question that can come before this body than the question of continuing the state school commissioner in office. We have recognized this principle in the organization of all other departments of the government. We have established an executive department, and put a governor at its head. We have entrusted to the sheriffs, the bailiffs and the marshals of the state to execute the laws of the state. We have put a well known and responsible man at the head of the executive department, because we know that the laws ought to be enforced, and that there ought to be a known head presiding over the department entrusted with their execution. So we have imbedded it in the constitution that there shall always be a head to the executive department of the government. We have not said that the general assembly shall provide somebody to execute the laws of the state. When we come to the judicial department we recognize the principle and put somebody to execute that We established the supreme court to overlook the work of all other courts of this state, and to bring up their decisions for correction and review so as to give us uniform law throughout the state. We have in the legislative department named a head for each of its respective bodies, that there shall be a president of the senate and a speaker of the house of representatives. They are designated as the presiding officers of the bodies. The people are concerned in this matter and furnished the money to support the great work which is to be done in this department. and we come here to say who shall do it. We do not come to say that the general assembly may appoint somebody or nobody to execute it. In private life if we have a canal, a railroad or a factory to be run, we have officers to conduct the business and name their duties for them. Why in the matter of public education shall we say that the general assembly shall do it? I do not propose to leave this matter to the general assembly. While I do not believe that they are entitled to all the censure that has been heaped upon them here, yet I do not propose to leave these important matters entirely to their disposition. I propose that the people shall be represented in the appointment of this officer, and I will give, if the convention will bear with me, a history of this department. We came here in 1871 and found at the head of this department Gen. Lewis, an alleman interested in the cause of education, but he did not know us or appreciate our condition. He ran us in debt. We superceded him by the gentleman who now holds the position in his place. He started out, as the gentleman from Troup says, with only about 50,000 pupils in attendance in the schools Last year there were 179,000 in attendance upon those same public schools, which shows the wonderful increase of this system under his management. He has got his whole heart in the work. He has an intelligent head, and wherever there is a child in the state which needs an education his heart is enlisted in the effort to give it to him I propose that we shall have an officer at the head of this department whom no man or set of men shall tear down at their will. That is my idea of our duty in regard to this department. I am sorry to see the instability of our people. Instead of waiting to let things mature, we tear them down. If they do not grow to their full proportion to-day we are in favor of tearing them down to-morrow. We have let this department go on now for seven years and it is proposed here that because it does not do all that everybody wants, if not to tear it down, at least to destroy its efficiency. If we go on at this rate we shall have nothing established in this state. Look at the agricultural bureau established some years ago at the wish of the farmers of the state; and yet there are men here to-day who are ready to lay hands to it and tear it down. I say, sir, that we should build these things up. The true policy, in this matter, is to make him a constitutional officer, and require the legislature to stand up to him. Gentlemen write open letters in these days, but I will tell you an open secret. I tell you that if you put down this officer and leave it without an established head the people will take it as a stab at the system, and the friends of education, religion and good morals will rally to the cause all over the state, and vote against your constitution. For these reasons, sir, I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail.

Mr. HAMMOND. Mr. President, I most heartily agree with the wish expressed by the gentleman from Milton and Wilkes. It may be that I go too far in advocacy of common schools. It may be that this desire for public education is a fanaticism. If so I may be classed with the fanatics. But we have determined to have common schools; we have set apart a fund for the support of those schools and determined to have some official head to direct the system. The question is therefore shall we have "such officer or officers as the general assembly may direct," or reconsider and readopt the present constitutional head, "a state school commissioner?" I beg to remind, gentlemen, that they have in every other instance in this constitution, limited the number of officers, the duration of their terms and the amount of salary. Why in this case will you vest in the general assembly, (in which you have not heretofore shown an over desire of confidence) power to provide for your school system officers unlimited in number, unlimited in term of office, and unlimited as to salary. I am not saying your former action has been wise. I am simply reminding you of your apparent inconsistency. I prefer the present official head because it is *known* at home and abroad. The public will enquire why we no longer have a "state school commissioner," and will not be satisfied when you say we have the same thing in "such other officer or officers, as the general assembly may provide." It is frequently necessary to be careful how you say a thing, lest you be misunderstood. We one day ordained that the co uptroller general should have a salary of $6,000 and furnish all his clerks, and that the treasurer should have a salary of $4,000 and furnish all his clerks. On the next day we were reminded that the people would be shocked to read that these sub officers received higher salaries than our governor and judges, and that no explanation as to clerks' hire could satisfy them. And we retraced our steps and fixed their salaries at $2,000 and fixed their clerk's hire. But if the people would understand it I would prefer the old system. The desideratum is a permanent official head. We want no officer or officers to be made and unmade by the general assembly. This idea has been forcibly put by the gentleman from Wilkes. I may attach to much importance to it, but I firmly believe that to keep in our constitution our state school commissioner is the best advertisement our state can have. I would have our citizens when abroad and asked as to the advantages of immigration to our state to be able to point not only to our broad fields and rich mines, inviting the brains, muscle and money of the farmer and miner, but to our fixed permanent system of schools and say come! and while you toil to accumulate wealth we will furnish for your children intellectual food without price, which will make them in after life a blessing to you and an honor to the commonwealth.

Mr. LITTLE. In voting for the substitute I do not desire to be considered unless gentlemen will misrepresent me as being opposed to the system of common schools or even of uncommon schools, yield to no man in the desire to see the people of this country educated, white and black, and I do not take issue with gentlemen on this floor who sincerely and honestly think that a system of public education in Georgia as a matter of detail—as a matter of experiment is settled. It is comparatively a new thing in this state, and we know that the workings of the system as at present organized are not satisfactory to the people in some parts of Georgia I desire if possible to have an improvement upon it. How shall we accomplish it? By objecting to the gentleman who has filled the office of state school commissioner? Not at all. But by not recognizing as a constitutional officer the state school commissioner. And why? Because in this matter of public education and taking money and applying it to the education of the children of the state, it may not be necessary to have a state school commissioner. What may be necessary? I frankly confess I am not able to say. I think we have gone to a sufficient length in this article not to be misunderstood. We say that there shall be a system of public schools; not that the legislature may provide such a system; not that it shall depend upon contingencies, but that there shall be such a system. Furthermore I would not leave it to the legislature to say what funds shall be appropriated to maintain the system. We provide, in this organic law, that the funds shall be raised, and we designate how, and I submit that when persons from abroad outside of the state call upon the gentleman from Fulton, [Mr. HAMMOND,] to know what our state is doing for the cause of education, it would be a full reply to the question that we provide a system of public education, and a fund to support it. More than that, we tell the legislature that it must inaugurate the best system, to do the greatest amount of good to the people. I deny that all of us who voted against the substitute on yesterday, are against a system of public schools. I say that before we do away with any system, I will vote for a county commissioner, or one or two, or almost any number of state school commissioners. I say let us have a system, although we may have to vote for an officer whom we do not think necessary. I do not contend that by adopting this substitute we dispense with the services of the able and efficient officer now at the head of the department. Our statute fixes the head, and if the legislature decides that we shall have a state school commission he remains as such, but do not let us take away from the legislature the right to say, if it is necessary, that two other officers may be appointed to carry out this system, that they shall be appointed. Let them take this matter and consider it honestly, and when they do so, if they believe it is right to continue it as it is, then they can do so. Indeed, it would be their duty to do so. But suppose that they come to the conclusion that they can spend this money to much better advantage under a different plan, then I say let us leave it so that they can dispose of it in that way. Who is opposed to the gentleman who has been at the head of this institution? I cannot answer that, but I say I am not. Who is opposed to the system of public schools? I cannot answer that either. I propose to leave the system as we have organized it, and let the legislature fix the details. The gentleman from Wilkes says that we did not do this way with the governor and the judges of the supreme court, but I contend that they are not parallel cases. Experience has demonstrated that in those departments they are necessary, but it has not been so decided in this department. It is yet an experiment. I attach no blame to the present head of the department for the fact, but I say in some counties of the state there is dissatisfaction with the workings of this system. I am inclined to believe that it is not due to him that it is so, but to the operation of the system in those counties. I say let the legislature, if it find that it can establish a board in each county, to take charge of the funds, and who can distribute them to more advantage to the people and the cause of education, let them make that disposition of the matter. This is not a question merely of economy. Whoever may be chosen as the head of this department, I propose shall have a liberal salary. His labors are onerous, and if we continue him he should have competent pay for his services. That is not the cause of our opposition. It is because this is an experiment with the people of Georgia. In making a constitution of the people of Georgia we cannot afford to experiment with these matters. We should frame no system and put it into the constitution when it is only an experiment. I favor the law that will provide for its maintenance. I hope the day will come when education will be extended to every child and every adult in the state of Georgia, and I would not interpose one word to such a proposition as that I think this substitute, as it stands, is the best for our present system of public education. For these reasons I voted for it, and not on account of any opposition to it, or to the commissioner or upon the ground of economy.

Mr. GARTRELL. I do not propose to detain the convention upon any question when I can avoid it. I suppose that gentlemen think for themselves upon these subjects, and act upon their own judgment. I think this is a very important question to the people of Georgia. On yesterday, as the house seemed to be in some confusion, I thought we were in danger of losing this officer altogether, but I have thought over it since, and for the very able and cogent reasons given by the gentleman from Wilkes [Mr. REESE], I think we should retain this officer as a constitutional officer of the state. I hope it will be done, and that the proposition of the gentleman from Dougherty [Mr DAVIS] will be accepted; that thereby we may keep the officer, and yet restrict his salary. I think that we should not now in this beginning of the great work of educating the people, take a backward step, but that we should let every man, woman and child know that it is the policy of Georgia to have a system of public schools, and that it shall be permanent, and that it shall have aid, and that it shall not be in the power of the legislature to destroy it at will. I hope, therefore, that the motion will prevail, and that the state school commissioner will be retained as a permanent officer of the state.

Mr. FURMAN. I hope this motion to reconsider will prevail, and in furtherance of that view I propose to say a few words briefly to the convention on a line that has not yet been heard. The gentleman from Muscogee [Mr. LITTLE] says that he is not opposed to the public school system, but that his idea in taking his position is to secure the best possible system under the laws of the state. In order to do that he says we must have legislation. Well, Mr President, this matter is already left to the legislature under the clause presented by the report of the committee in a manner most conducive to the educational interest of the state. Why, if that be true, if the report presents it in the best light under his argument falls to the ground. I treat this matter as a legislator. It is my fortune or misfortune to be a member of the present legislature. I submit that the legislature, coming together, assembled to pass upon the interests of Georgia, educational or otherwise, are not experienced and posted as to her true educational interests and requirements. It is an absurdity to suppose that they should be. Now then, the gentleman says we want intelligent legislation upon this subject How can we get it? This very report by the committee provides for it. Here is a gentleman—a man whom we all know, and whom I know, from experience, has his heart absorbed in this great work. His intelligence is bound up in it, and he devotes all his time and the experience of a long life to it. He comes before the legislature and says to them, "Gentlemen, I, as the servant of the state in the discharge of duty, have devoted all my time to the investigation of this work and its requirements. Here is my work and my suggestions. Take them and pass upon them." In that way the legislature can pass upon them intelligently. In no other way can they work with a view to the improvement of our system of public education. The legislature as a body cannot be posted as readily as one man, and the only way for them to get intelligent ideas upon this subject is from such an officer as this; that being true, and I think it will be denied by no one who knows the facts, would it be to the injury of the educational interests of the state to put it in the power of the legislature or anybody else to remove the head of that system. I know his suggestions are always received and indorsed because they are valuable and embody the essence of what is necessary to be done in aid of these schools, and I say that without the suggestions of some such man there is very little hope for any permanent improvement in the system of Georgia. That being true, in the highest sense, I say it is unwise to take any step in this body to remove this officer I do not oppose it on a mere question of expediency, but on principle. That every man who had advocated a good common school system would vote against the operation of it as it stands to-day. We must have these suggestions made to us. There is not one man in the legislature, and probably will not be in half a century who can bring such suggestions upon this subject as this man, who makes it his business and study. I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that this matter will be reconsidered and this valuable officer secured to the state, and as this matter has been fully and thoroughly discussed, and our time is valuable, I call for the previous question on the motion to reconsider.

The call for the previous question was sustained and the motion to reconsider agreed to—ayes 97, nays 40.

Mr. REESE, of Morgan. This is the first time, Mr. President, that I have asked the convention to review their action upon any subject. I would not do it under any circumstances if I believed they voted understandingly on the question they acted upon. It will be remembered that this 4th section was disposed of on yesterday by a motion to lay on the table to strike out, which was done without discussion. I cannot but believe that we did not act right. It will be remarked that the schools in this section are called "public schools," but that is a word which does not occur anywhere else in any of the sections that we have gone over. What do we mean by "public schools?" I do not understand it I am informed by gentlemen that it is used synonymously with common schools. That may be true under their interpretation, but what construction are they to be put under hereafter? Are they to be under the control of the state school commissioner, and are they to participate in the common school fund? I think there will be very serious difficulty in carrying out this section. Granting that public schools means common schools, is it consistent with the action of this convention to make this seeming distinction? I call attention to the fact that in the report of the committee on finance and taxation, we provided that there should be no finances for schools except for common schools in the instruction of children in the elementary branches of an English education. In the first section of this report we did the same. Now how is it that we are going to harmonize this section as it now stands with the first section of the report of the committee and the second clause of the sixth section of the report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation? They are directly antagonistic and entirely different. If the convention is willing their work shall go to the country with these defects in it, well and good. I do not think they understood the section yesterday when they voted upon it. Another thing, this gives to the people of any country to establish these schools, if a majority vote that way, 73 cents. As I said before, I have no objection to the public school system, and I will go as far as any man in supporting it as long as it is conducted as it has been by your efficient state schoos commissioner. I am opposed to allowing anybody or corporation to tax my property to educate the children of other people in the higher branches of education. There are places in this country where a demagogue, on the eve of an election for the senate or legislature, could concentrate two-thirds of the county on this sort of proposition when many of the voters could not even pay their poll tax. There are many counties in this state that a cunning, hypocrtical demagogue with a horse of this sort to ride upon, could carry the county. I say it is dangerous to the liberties of the people and the protection of property. This thing of delegating legislators power to municipal corporations or counties is dangerous, exceedingly so. As this section stands, the legislature may delegate to the people, or a majority of them in any locality, to tax without end for the purpose of establishing public schools. Is this right? Is the convention ready to expose the taxpayers to these things. These are my views upon this question, and it is for the convention to say whether I am right.

Mr. LAWSON. I regret that my distinguished colleague and myself differ on this question. I do not agree with him, and I therefore hope his motion will not prevail. His first objection, as I understand it, is that this is inconsistent with the first section of the report. I am unable to discover any inconsistency between the tax law and the school law in this section. This section prescribes for a different class of education than the other. The common school fund is a general fund exacted from the people of the state, and must be appropriated for the same purposes for which it was levied and collected. This fund provided for here is not a general fund, but it is exacted from the people of a locality, and is to be expended in that locality for the purpose which it is levied and collected. This fund may be appropriated not only to educate children in the lower branches, but in the higher branches, and mechanic arts, if the city thinks she can afford it. That is right. She ought to have that power, and there is no inconsistency, whatever, between these two clauses. Mr. President, we have provided for the common school system, but it is well known that the money that is appropriated to that system is a mere pittance—insufficient to educate one-twentieth of the children of the state Shall we prohibit the counties and cities from taking other money to supplement it, so as to educate all their children as they may desire. They cannot be educated under the common school system, and is not right, in liberal and wealthy communities for the legislature to authorize a tax to supplement the amount that they receive out of the county school fund, I see no objection to that being done. My honorable friend thinks there will be great danger in leaving it to the people. I have never seen or read of an instance where the people have impoverished themselves to educate their children. There is no danger of the people overtaxing themselves for this purpose. There is no danger of their ever putting on themselves burdens that are too heavy to be borne. If we have wealthy towns and cities that desire to improve the mental condition of their people, in God's name let them do it. They can never appropriate their money to a better purpose. I will refer to one other argument, and then conclude. A great many gentlemen live in a country occupied by two races. One of them from the necessities of their previous condition are enveloped in ignorance of the gravest and darkest type. That ignorance can not be gotten rid of, unless we educate them, and I think that education is due them because they made much of the property that we own, and because of the benefit that will thereby be done to society. It is our Christian duty to do it, and I, for one, am willing to share my part of the burden. I see no reason why, when the people are in comfortable circumstances, that they should not levy a tax upon themselves in order to educate these wards of the nation and state. I believe it is our duty to do it, and we should be willing to perform our duty. It is true that we are met with the abstract proposition that we cannot tax one man's property to educate another man's children. All these abstract maxims of government, when we come to apply them to the exigencies of actual life, are falsehoods I maintain that the state or the county has a right to tax me for the education of the masses as well as to support paupers and police regulations. I hope the convention will retain this, and let each town and county that desires, tax itself for the higher and fuller education of its citizens

Mr. MATHEWS. I shall vote to reconsider this section, not for the purpose of striking it out, but to perfect it as I think it should be before it is finally adopted. I offered an amendment to it yesterday, which was voted down, because it was misunderstood. Gentlemen said that there was ambiguity in it; there was none. There was no more darkness in it than there was in a ray of light coming down from the sun. With a slight change I offer it as on yesterday. With that amendment I will favor the section and will vote for a reconsideration. My amendment is that "it shall require two-thirds of all those qualified to vote at such election to impose the tax."

Mr. DuBOSE It strikes me there is another reason why the section should be reconsidered. As it stands the legislature is to determine what the majority shall be and who are qualified to vote at these elections. Now, sir, I hold that only those who pay the taxes, the tax-payers of the county, should be allowed to vote at such election. I am opposed to delegating this power to counties. I am willing for municipalities having it, but not counties, because in some portion in the state the majority of the county are opposed to this education. I am willing to leave it to the legislature only, with the understanding that it shall leave it to a vote of the tax-payers. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail and that we will tax the people in that way.

The motion to reconsider was put to the house and prevailed.

The reconsidered paragraphs were taken up in their order.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty, moved to amend in the third line of section 2 the words, "he shall have a competent salary fixed by law," and insert "he shall have a salary not to exceed sixteen hundred dollars."

Mr. HOLCOMBE. The reconsidered action of the convention is upon the amendment of the gentleman [Mr. HEWELL.] We understood that to do away with the state school commissioner. I hope we will vote it down so as to get at the original proposition.

The question was put and the amendment was voted down.

The PRESIDENT. The refusal of the house to substitute adopts the original section as amended.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. The gentleman from Dougherty [Mr. DAVIS] thinks his amendment was not quite full enough, and he wants to insert the words "per annum" after "sixteen hundred dollars."

Mr. SEWARD. I object.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. They were in the amendment which he offered yesterday, and were probably omitted to-day. We can certainly correct the record, can't we?

The PRESIDENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SEWARD Let it be read and see whether it is in there.

The PRESIDENT. The amendment is in writing and will settle it.

The amendment as amended was read, and the words, "per annum" were found to be omitted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty, proposed to amend, adding the words "per annum" after "sixteen hundred dollars," but was ruled out of order.

Mr. REESE, of Morgan. I move to amend by inserting after the word "counties," "upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the grand juries," and insert after "municipal corporations" the words "upon the recommendation of the corporate authorities."

Mr. MATHEWS. I move to insert before the word "voters" the words "qualified and approved by two-third majorities of the voters qualified to vote at such election."

The amendment of Mr. REESE was put to the house and agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. MATHEWS was put to the house and agreed to—ayes 72, nays 42.

Mr. RENDER I move to amend in the fourth line by striking all after the word "corporation," and insert "and no one but tax payers inside the county or municipal corporate at such election."

Mr. DuBOSE I move to strike out all after the word "vote," and insert "male property holders."

Mr. HUNT. I think the two-third rule should satisfy the most exacting of the friends of this measure, and I move to lay all these amendments on the table.

The motion to lay all the amendments on the table was put to the house and agreed to.

Mr. RENDER's amendment was read.

Mr. RENDER. I think those who are to be affected by this clause are the ones who ought to be allowed to vote. I do not think a man who does not own any property has any right to tax me. I do not think it is the sense of this house that a man who has no financial interest in the county shall be allowed to tax the property holders in this way.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty. I think the question is well enough guarded as it stands, and I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. RENDER. I call for the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay on the table.

The call was not sustained, and the amendment was laid upon the table.

Mr. FURLOW. I move to amend by striping out "counties," and inserting "school and militia districts." I think that, guarded as the matter is by the amendment of the gentleman from Oglethorpe, [Mr. MATHEWS,] we can safely leave this question, not only to the counties, but to the militia districts. Some of these districts have large numbers of voters who own no property, and there are very few property-holders in them. The people may desire to have these schools established, and upon a vote, it would be possible for a majority of two-thirds of the people in the county to vote for it, when nearly all the tax-payers voted against it, and I do not think we ought to encumber any district that does not want these schools by a vote of the whole county in favor of them.

Mr. MERSHON. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LAWSON. There was an amendment adopted yesterday providing that a majority should prevail in these elections, but as we have adopted the two-third rule under the amendment of the gentleman from Oglethorpe (Mr. MATTHEWS), it is incongruous to leave the word "majority" in, and I move to strike it out

The motion to strike it out was agreed to.

Mr. WALLACE. I have a substitute which I desire to offer for the whole section in which it is provided that only the people who are to be affected by the taxes levied, shall constitute the qualified voters at such election. Only those who pay the taxes will be affected by them, and this will not affect those who own no property and pay poll tax By my substitute nobody but the tax payers on property can vote. If a majority of them want this thing done at any time, let it be done. I do not propose to let any one tax me for school purposes who is not himself a tax payer. Hence, under my substitute, the man who pays only a poll tax will not be a voter in this election.

Mr. HAWKINS. I would ask you what you would do with the widow women who own property and have children to be educated?

The motion to lay the amendment on the table was amended and agreed to

Mr. SIMMONS I now move to strike out the section. Under the section, as it stands, before a county can avail itself of the privilege of using the school fund, it must first get the recommendations of two grand juries to that effect. It then comes to the legislatures and brings the proof showing that grand juries have so recommended. A majority of the legislature in both houses must pass a bill authorizing the county to levy a tax, and then two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county must ratify it. It is impracticable as it stands, and I move to strike it out.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. I rise to second the motion to strike out. In addition to what has been said by the gentleman from Bibb, [Mr. SIMMONS] that provision is fully made to raise money for school purposes, the purpose of this section is to establish public schools. Now, here is a general system of common schools, and clause of the section provides for maintaining public schools in counties and municipal corporations. What is the difference between them? There is no curriculum laid down of what shall be taught in the public schools, nor that shall be taught in the common schools. It seems to be a piece of supererrogation. Why give this authority to counties and municipalities? There may be people who can vote in these elections, and who cannot be affected by the result. Suppose there is a difference of opinion between the real tax payers. A little log rolling and electioneering will bring up the outside and your two-thirds come to the top. What is it you are going to teach in the public schools which is not to be taught in the common schools? If these common schools are to make good citizens, intelligent citizens and voters, why adopt a system of public schools when more good will be effected by the public school system? I do not see any benefit which will come of this granting power to keep up the public schools, and I hope the motion to strike out will prevail. As the gentleman from Bibb has said, the section is wholly impracticable.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty. I do not agree with the gentleman who last addressed the convention. It is known that we have given general power to tax for this purpose, and I regard this as a guard to that power. The gentleman from Bibb [Mr. SIMMONS] says that it has too much guard thrown around it, and is therefore impracticable. He says that before the legislature can act it must be recommended by two grand juries, and then the action of the legislature must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the county. I think this provision which is the amendment of the gentleman from Oglethorpe [Mr. MATHEWS,] is a wise provision. I think this is a wise and proper section and ought to stand, and therefore move to lay the motion to strike out on the table.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to; ayes 91, noes 58.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty. I believe that the failure of the motion to strike out adopted the section as amended.

The PRESIDENT. The section is adopted, sir.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the consideration of the following substitute by Mr. BOYD for the sixth section.

The PRESIDENT. At the hour of adjournment yesterday, Mr. WELLBORN had the floor.

Mr. WELLBORN. At the hour of adjournment yesterday I was trying to put the house in possession of some facts which it ought to know. The magnitude of the subject is my only excuse for occupying the attention of the house further this morning. I had not completed the history of how the north Georgia agricultural college came to be a member of the state university. My friend characterized the agreement between them as a temporary agreement He was right, because at the time it was made we did not feel that we had a right to make it permanent. It was submitted to the board of trustees of the north Georgia agricultural college, and to the board of trustees of the university of the state, and was put into shape and signed by the trustees of the college, and by Col. Price, the president of the board, and by Col. Yancey, the representative of the other board. The convention will see that so far as that contract is concerned down to this hour it is binding upon both boards. I stated that if my board had taken any action in this matter, they had not notified me of that fact, although knowing that I was a member of that committee I have had an opportunity of conferring with the president of our board this morning, and he informs me that no such action has ever been taken; and I take it for granted that the gentleman from Lumpkin [Mr. BOYD] when he gets the floor will state that the amendment he offers here is upon his own motion. I state here and in his presence that I have all confidence in the purity and sincerity of his motion, and he is true to the interests of his people and the institution, but as I understand the matter, the action proposed by him would be injurious to those interests. As to the question of vested rights, I believe with my friend from Pike, [Mr. HUNT] that, if it was pending before the general assembly that question might come in, but I believe, under the act of congress, this convention has no jurisdiction over the matter. It is a trust fund and the legislature has been made the trustee to carry out the purposes of the donation. If congress, the donor, had designated yourself and the distinguished gentleman from Wilkes, [Mr. TOOMBS,] to have directed this fund, I apprehend it would not be competent for this convention, or any other body to substitute other trustees in lieu of yourselves. My opinion is that this convention has no jurisdiction in changing the trusteeship of this fund, and even if it did I am satisfied that the interests of the institution of which I speak, and the state at large would not be benefited by such action. I frankly confess that I have no desire to have this question again put at sea, as it once was. I have witnessed it in that condition once, and I am unwilling to see it tossed hither and thither as it once was, and will be again if this question is reopened. Believing so I shall vote against this amendment. I do believe it is my duty to do so. I believe this body has no jurisdiction over this question and ought not to interfere with it. The effect of tearing it up would be to get it into the courts and thence into congress, and probably the result would be the loss of the whole of it to the state. At least, while all this controversy would be going on, the institutions deriving benefit from the fund would languish and decay. Sir, the institution at Dahlonega needs no eulogy at my hands. It is attracting the attention of the people, and is receiving their patronage and support. I take pleasure in commending it to the people of the state, and your board of trustees of the state university. I thank the convention for the patience with which it has heard me.

Mr. BOYD. Mr. President, I desire to make a personal explanation. From the remarks of gentlemen upon the floor yesterday, it would appear that I was antagonizing the board of trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural college, and the question of good faith seemed thereby to have raised against me. I did not present this proposition here on the part of the board of trustees of that college The president of the board has never asked me to introduce the motion now upon the table, but I thought it was my duty and that the necessities of the institution, and the justice of the demand would be recognized by this convention, and those necessities promptly wait by the action of the convention. I claim for myself good faith in all that. I am glad that the gentleman last up (Mr. WELLBORN) has done me the honor to justify my action in that regard. As to my actions in this matter I will reply to my friend from Fulton (Mr. HAMMOND) who seems to be well informed of my relations with the board to correct a misstatement which he made in accordance with his past information. He said that I had no been in conference with them in two years. That is what I unnderstood him to say. Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. Yes sir, that is the substance of it.

Mr. BOYD. It is not correct. I was with them twice during the month of June last, assisting them in the adjustment of matters connected with the interest of the college. It would seem by that, if left uncorrected, that I was in conflict with the institution, which I seek to represent. In view of my respect for yourself, I cannot believe that your remarks in regard to bad faith were intended to apply to me personally.

The PRESIDENT. What was the remark that the gentleman made?

Mr. BOYD. I said that I could not think from my knowledge of you, Mr. President, that your allusions to bad faith on yesterday was intended to apply to me personally.

The PRESIDENT. I meant no personality, sir.

Mr. BOYD. Knowing that Col. Price was to be in Athens at the meeting of the board. I wrote to him to ask him what the board had done with regard to this land scrip, and whether he was satisfied with its action. If my president and board and the people were satisfied I would be satisfied. In reply from him I received this card, and I have not yet heard whether that action had here in Atlanta was satisfactory or not, and when the matter came up here as the report, I had to take it on the wing or prove recreant to my trust, or prove recreant to the interest of my people. This card is postmarked Dahlonega, August 8, but is dated August 4 It seems to have remained in the office at Dahlonega two days, and it reads as follows:

DAHLONEGA, GA., August 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR: The board of trustees of the university of Georgia adjourned at Athens to meet at Athens Wednesday last I do not know their final action respecting the N. G. A. C. I have seen Friday's paper. I shall be satisfied with $4.00 as present. They ought, by all means, to go to $5,000. Yours truly,

W. P. PRICE

Mr. BARROW. That refers to the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, does it not?

Mr BOYD Yes, sir.

Mr. BARROW. He proposes to apply to that board for this money, and not to the convention, as you do.?

Mr. BOYD. I would remark to the gentleman first of all, that the trustees of the university are the servants of the people, and are amenable to them for the manner in which they discharge their trust.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman has gone beyond the limits of a personal explanation.

Mr. BOYD. I simply wish, sir, to conclude my remarks, if in order, with reading from the report of the trustees what they have to say with regard to this land script fund:

"The time has now arrived when your board shall definitely settle as to how much of the land scrip can finally be given to the college To make this college what it ought to be and might be, not less than one-third of the whole amount should be given, to-wit: about $100."

I thought, sir, that I was carrying out the intentions of my people and the board of trustees of this institution when I offered this amendment. I would, in closing my remarks, read from this report what Bishop Pierce had to say after witnessing the last commencement exercises, in a letter to the Christian Advocate, from which the following extract is taken:

"I attended and was delighted with the exhibition. As a great many people in the state (doubtless like

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE some elegant residences to rent and some good farms for sale; call early. J. Robb Inman, real estate office, No. 5 East Alabama street. aug12...1t

FOR RENT—One furnished bed room, corner Hunter and Pryor streets, No. 27, over store Apply down stairs in store. August 12th. 185 aug12—1t

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ROOM COTTAGES, and small and large store houses—rents cheap. Bell & Son. 187 aug13—1t

FOR RENT—A nice 5 room cottage, 145 Walton street. Apply to Thomas Finley, 21½ Marietta street, up stairs. 187 aug14—1t

FOR RENT 34 Whitehall street, one large front office room and one fine sleeping room in the rear. On Alabama street, over Boynton & Fry's one front office, and a large hall or merchandize room; also, very nice sleeping rooms in 3d story. Enquire of Bell & Son, or W. A. Hawson. 156 aug12 d f sun wed

FOR RENT—On Decatur street, Nos. 48 and 50, two fine new stores with large sleeping rooms on second floor, very low. Enquire of E. F. & J. Hurt, 44 Marietta street, or W. A. Hawson. 156 aug 2...dtf sun wed

FOR RENT—The most desirable residence in Atlanta, 58 Washington street. Apply to G P Guilford, 52 Whitehall street. 169 aug11...dtf sun tues thur

FOR RENT A nice 3-room Cottage with kitchen, good well of water, good garden, and pleasant location on Frazer street. Also, Store on Marietta street. Inquire at T. F. Grady's Railroad Ale House, 63 Alabama street. 172 aug11...d3t

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under Deslive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. Deslive. 307 July15...dtf

FOR RENT—A neat 5 room house, No. 59 Collins street, cheap. Apply to E. L. Connally, 26 Whitehall street. 528 July31...d3w tues thur sun

FOR RENT—From the first of September next, that handsome Store, No. 37 Whitehall street formerly occupied by J. M. Holbrook. Apply to J. M. Holbrook, 37½ Whitehall street, up-stairs, Atlanta, Ga. 481 july29—d4sun

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A new supply of ice cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon Smoked Beef and Tongues, new Edam, Swiss and New York Cream Cheese, New Mess Mackerel, Salmon, Trout, etc, at A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 49 Peachtree, corner Wheat. aug12—2t

BRICK RESIDENCE, on College Hill, six fine rooms, modern style, beautiful lot, good neighborhood, will be sold very cheap. One third cash; balance one and two years. Apply to Marcus A. Bell & Son, Real Estate Agents. aug 12 1t

FOR SALE—A nice Farm of 65 acres, at Kirkwood on Georgia Railroad, as a bargain. N. R. Fowler, Real Estate Agent aug12 1t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A desirable house and lot, with six rooms and bath, basement, barns and stables, good orchard, now full of fruit, and splendid well of water, situated near the Air Line and Georgia railroad junction, within four hundred yards of street car line. Will sell cheap or rent reasonable. For particulars apply at 28 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—One pair Fairbanks Platform Scales, draw 2 000 pounds; one Office Desk; two Lion safes, very cheap, a. Krouse & Shackelford's, 28 Peachtree street. 161 aug 0...dtf

LAST CALL—The 12 acre Farm, near the Lemmon House, is sold. Price, only $400 Marcus A. Bell & Son 140 aug10—dtf

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Ales and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street 479...j24 tf

WANTED

PIANO WANTED—Any one having a good piano and space disposed to sell same by payment in first-class board by addressing "Z," Hampton House, city. aug8...1t

WANTED—Salesman by an old established Eastern Clothing House. Salesman well acquainted with the Georgia trade and thoroughly competent may be required. Address for next three days Drawer 35, Atlanta, Ga. 182 aug12 2t

WANTED—A limited number of boarders a 34 Church street, five minutes' walk from the Capitol. Nicely furnished rooms Prices reasonable. 181 aug12 d3t sun wed sun

WANTED—Partner, with $200 00 or more capital, to join me in organizing a first class Dramatic Company. I am an experienced Manager. G. W. Kates, Box 627, Atlanta. 175 aug11...d2t

COOPERS WANTED. Apply at the Kenesaw Manufacturing Co., Rawson's Building, Alabama street. 173 aug11...d3t

WANTED—A Practical D. E. Book-keeper desires position. Satisfactory references for honesty, industry, etc. Address, this office 170 aug11...d2t

WANTED—A lady thoroughly qualified to teach Latin, French, Higher English Branches, Mathematics and Music, desires a position as assistant in a school or as governess in a family. Best of references required Address X. Y. Z., care Constitution office.

114 aug7...deod6 w

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIDER! CIDER! CIDER!—Fresh Apple Cider just received at T F. Grady's Railroad Ale House. Also, a select stock of Liquors and Cigars, Bottled Ales, Porter and Cool Beer, &c. 172 aug11...d3t

READ THIS.—Great reduction in prices for Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing Apparel. Bring your soiled clothes to Goodrich's where you can have them cleaned or dyed any color desired, making them look like new. Prices to suit the times. Prompt work and satisfaction given. Jacob Kreis, No. 9 hast Mitchell street, Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga. 106 aug7...d3t tues thur sun

RESIDENCE LOTS, Wheat street, offered in exchange for good phaeton. Liberal trade proposed. See E J Hulsey, or Bell & Son. aug12 1t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 July22...t1m

LOST AND FOUND.

$5.00 REWARD—Lost—at Kiely's Store or on Whitehall street—a small Black Leather Hand Satchel, containing a pair of Gold Spectacles, and Case. The finder will leave same at this office. 168 aug11—d2t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, and Repairing done at Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—The place to have all makes of sewing machines repaired. By W T Hutchinson, at Domestic office. Has 13 years experience in the business. Satisfaction guaranteed 190 aug12—1t

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be done as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution, the office of plenty. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Pine street 0-0 July25...dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS JUNE McKINLEY'S Kindergarten will re open the first Monday in September, at her residence, 260 Peachtree street. 115 aug7...deod1w

BOARDING.

NEW YORK BOARDING.—33 FIFTH AVENUE New York. Elegant Family Boarding House, $2 per day; $10 per week. A most desirable location and house in the immediate location, near the principal Hotels and Theatres. 37 june5...d1awdmo

AUCTION SALES.

CITIZENS of Atlanta, delegates to the convention and the public generally are requested to attend our sale of Lots in Edgewood lots next Wednesday at 3½ o'clock. Free ride on Georgia railroad to and from the saloon special train which will leave Whitehall cross ing at precisely 3 o'clock. Plenty of iced beer, lemonade and refreshments will be served on the grounds. This is truly the most beautiful, valuable and desirable residence property in Georgia (out of a city) It is a beautiful commanding eminence, fronting the railroad on north side, just outside city limits, and convenient to Decatur street car line. These lots lie beautifully are well shaded and in one of the best neighborhoods in the state. Examine them before the sale and make your selections if you want a pleasant suburban home where you can enjoy all the advantages of both country and city, and be free from city taxes. Call at our office, 33 Marietta street, for plats and information. Joyner & Frierson, Real Estate Agents. aug12—1t

BY KROUSE & SHACKELFORD, Monday 10 o'clock, lot of household furniture, three barrels whiskey, lot of copper stills, etc. aug12 1t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1877.

It should be remembered that the armies of Osman Pasha, Mehemet Ali and Sulieman Pasha are not only separated, but beyond supporting distance of each other. The Russian army is capable of swift concentration, and if it strikes one of the Turkish armies like a stroke of lightning, don't be surprised.

THE WEEK IN THE EAST.

Plevna was an important battle, but it was in no sense a decisive battle—a Waterloo or a Gettysburg—a pitched battle between the two armies. It was a flanking battle, in which about one-eighth of the Russian army attacked about one-sixth of the Turkish army in a strongly fortified position, and were as thoroughly whipped as an army ever were; but the sanguinary battle was by no means conclusive. It has checked the Russian campaign, but has not materially changed it. The promenade through Bulgaria is delayed, but not declared "off."

During the past week the Russians steadily concentrated their forces to secure their communications against both Osman Pasha coming from the west and Mehemet Ali moving up from the east. The mobilization of the Russian forces continues, regiment after regiment going forward as rapidly as possible to the front; and only time is needed to make the line that reaches from the Danube to the plains of Roumelia invincible. Within a month's time the Russians will probably have enough troops in Bulgaria to invest not only the fortresses of the quadrilateral, but to whip Osman Pasha's army besides; for the army of Mehemet Ali must be shut up in the fortresses, and the menacing western army whipped at Plevna or Selvi, or some other point near by, to make the Russian advance secure. The almost inexhaustible resources of Russia are equal to the gigantic undertaking, provided the dreaded rains do not come before the preparations are complete.

The Russian headquarters are at Biela, which is on the Jantra, a river that rises in the Schipka pass and flows by Gabrova, Drenova and Tirnova to empty into the Danube about midway between Sistova and Rustchuk. The Russian army is concentrated on the line of the Jantra, which is the most direct road into Roumelia. This line will be held at all hazards. Tirnova is its focal point. Roads lead from it to the two western passes of the Balkans that the Russians have seized, the Schipka and Tvarditza. The former is available for artillery and baggage. The road that leads to it from Tirnova crosses the Jantra at Gabrova by a stone bridge, and rises gradually through thick woods to the crown of a ridge 4,500 feet in height, after which the ground falls steeply away to the village of Schipka, whence the descent is tolerably easy to the beautiful valley of Kasanlik, poetically styled the "rose-garden of Turkey."

South of the Balkans the Turkish army is managed from Adrianople. The Russians, pursuing their plan of concentration, have withdrawn from the plains of Roumelia, and even from Kasanlik; but they have not abandoned and will not abandon the Balkans. Gen. Gourkha has fallen back to or near the passes, where he will occupy intrenched positions, being well supplied with provisions, and await events in Bulgaria. A defeat of Osman Pasha would immediately reopen the Roumelia campaign; and such a defeat is altogether probable as soon as the recently mobilized *corps d'armee* come to the front.

There are, it is true, difficulties in the way. Sulieman Pasha is gathering a considerable army south of the Balkans, and King Mud will hold the field in the course of a few weeks. The Russian line is a long one, and the roads that lead to and across the Balkans are horrible under ordinary circumstances. The Turks are fighting for time. They hope to tide over the present campaign, in the further hope that some foreign power will none to their relief before another begins. But these hopes are more of the strongest; for they are busily engaged in strengthening the Gallipolis line of fortifications. Upwards of 10,000 are thus employed. And this does not indicate any great amount of confidence in the defensive strength of their Balkan armies.

In Armenia the Grand Duke Michael has received, it is said, 25,000 reinforcements, and is moving again. He proposes to present a shorter and better-connected front—one that Mukhtar can not penetrate quite as easily. He has not accomplished much as yet; and it is very doubtful whether his movements are not intended more to keep the Turks from dispatching any part of Mukhtar's army to the Balkans, than for actual offensive warfare. The real battles of the war are to occur in the neighborhood of the Balkans, and all others are only side fights.

THE DANGER AND DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The hardest blow that the republican party has struck at the democracy in several years is in their determination—which has been evident for some time—to entirely abandon their political organization in the south. This programme, no doubt, originated with some of the shrewdest of the always shrewd leaders of that party, and was given out authoritatively from headquarters Seeing the utter hopelessness of party success in the south, now that the military—that potent instrument of fraud and federal tyranny—has been withdrawn, by and through their party organization, and they hope, not without reason, to accomplish indirectly what they cannot accomplish directly. They hope, by their present programme, to split the democratic party. They propose to abandon their organization in the south—an organization so abhorrent that men of all shades of opinion unite in opposing it—and thus leave the democrats to mature the local differences that undoubtedly exist between members of the party. The scheme is cunning as well as plausible; and the instructions recently given to all federal office-holders to abstain from active participation in party elections and party organization, is no doubt a part of the programme.

It is presumed by these men—and the presumption is an exceedingly plausible one, as we have said—that when men have become alienated from the democratic party, by reason of differences in local and state contests, and when the friends of independent candidates become embittered, they will, of necessity, be compelled to act with the opposition to the democracy in national contests, and the more prominent the persons so situated, the greater the necessity. In this way it is hoped, with ambitious and disaffected democrats, and the former members of the republican party in the south, to accomplish, under the name of "Independents," what would not be accomplished through the regular radical organization.

The present, of all others, is the time for the democracy of the south to remain solid—to stand by their colors. The future is full of doubt, if we allow ourselves to be led off, but full of hope if we stand by the party that represents all that is pure in government and politics. With the certainty of victory in the next national contest, will we, influenced by the ambition of office-holding, and the petty jealousies of local contests, aid to split our party in twain, and thus allow our enemies and the enemies of good and wholesome government to glory over the fact that, having failed to murder us, they have by a master stroke of strategy caused us to commit political suicide?

CROPS IN GEORGIA.

The cotton crop is first in importance, and as to this crop, there is a discrepancy between the reports of the cotton exchanges of Savannah and of the state department of agriculture, both being for the month of July, and showing the condition of the crop on the first day of August. Savannah says the condition of the crop is good, clear and well cultivated, with no damage from caterpillar, and that "the prospect is good for a fair average yield." The department tells no such flattering tale. Its reports for July come from 103 counties, and the conclusion derived from its extensive correspondence, is that the condition of the crop is eight per cent worse than it was on the first day of July. This heavy reduction is attributed to a widely-prevailing drouth. Rust is reported in Early, and caterpillars in several counties. As the drouth still prevails, and as the close of the fruiting season is near at hand, the department thinks that more than three-fourths of a crop will be made. Upper Georgia, where only little cotton is raised, shows an improvement, but in the balance of the state, the prospect is far from good.

Upper Georgia will have a fine corn crop—that much is well assured; but owing to the drouth, the crop in the balance of the state will fall one quarter below an average. The prospect south of Atlanta is not encouraging. The miscellaneous crops, except rice, have all shared, more or less, in the injury from the drouth.

In view of the partial failure of the corn crop in a large portion of the state, the commissioner advises that turnips be largely sown on well prepared land, highly fertilized with a good amoniated superphosphate. They are not to be relied on as a fattening food, but when fed to milch cows, they increase largely the flow of milk; and as a hog food they furnish considerable nutriment, and in connection with more condensed food, aid largely in inducing a good appetite and healthy digestion.

A full crop of Irish potatoes may now be planted in middle and southern Georgia. If the soil is well prepared, and the tubers planted without cutting, not less than six inches deep—with good seasons, a fine yield may be secured, especially, if they are well mulched. These will keep much better during winter than a summer crop. Extreme northern Georgia can and ought to supply the whole state with winter potatoes.

If the Russians cannot hold the Tirnova-Nikopolis line, they will be compelled to get Austria's consent to a flank march through Servia. In pursuance of this plan a Russian force would cross the Danube near the mouth of the Timok, move up the valley of the river so as to turn the Turkish position at Widdin, and, leaving the Servian army to cover its rear and keep up its communications, advance upon Pirot and the great water-shed of Sophia, occupy the city, and come down upon Philippopolis by the great road through Tatar-Bazardjik, thus completely turning the line of the Balkan, and entering Roumelia from the rear. This was the route actually followed by the Polish King Vladislav when he invaded Turkey in 1443, and the result was the fall of Nissa, Pirot, Sophia, and the total defeat of the Turks at the Topontiza Pass, near Slatitza—a defeat which at once terminated the campaign.

THE Cubans laugh at the proposed re-inforcement of 20,000 or 25,000 men, which the Spanish papers of the island assert is to be sent from Spain in November next. Martinez Campos had ten months ago, an army of over 70,000 men, of whom fully 45,000 were fresh troops. The climate and the Cuban system of warfare—that of continually harrassing the enemy and allowing him rest neither night or day—wasted this grand army, and to-day it is but a skeleton, numerically, of what it was in November last; and it has lost even more in morale than in numbers.

THE native republicans of Virginia are disgusted. They say that the only men in the south who get offices are the carpet-baggers and democrats. They say the carpet-baggers are appointed for the purpose of conciliating their northern brethren, and the democrats to conciliate the south. And the native rads. get nothing. They are therefore mad, and the result is that not even the semblance of a state ticket will be put up this fall. Col. Halliday has a walk-over before him.

RUSSIA met her "Bull Run" at Plevna, which she accepts as the north did. She calls out more troops and gathers herself up to take the forward march again. All that she has gained thus far she can hold—at least, all south of the Balkans; and the repulse at Plevna will count for every little in the outcome. The czar will have his "Appomattox" in the long run.

SENATOR JONES'S forthcoming silver report will favor a continued use of the greenback, as well as the remonetization of silver. His elaborate arguments go to prove that the supply of gold is rapidly decreasing in all parts of the world, and that it is folly to attempt to use a metal of which the supply is wholly inadequate, and must be, for the purposes of currency. He also undertakes to show that the greatest prosperity has, in all ages, resulted from the use of paper currency, and that, if the volume is sufficient and absolutely fixed, it is better in every way than a metal currency can possibly be. His own idea is that the volume of currency should be fixed by a constitutional amendment, allowing so much per capita, according to population, an accurate census of which should be taken every two years.

THE end of republican ascendancy in the senate approaches. There will be no serious opposition to the seating of three democratic senators from Louisiana and South Carolina. This will cut the republican majority down to two, including several such shaky brothers as Dorsey, Spencer and Patterson. And even if the radicals succeed in controlling these men whom nobody trusts, their power will end next March, when a democrat will take Effigy Sargent's seat and another Stanley Mathews' place. And then the day of jubilee will begin to break.

OSMAN PASHA did not defeat the Russians. The Russians failed to defeat the Turks. There is a distinction here that is worth remembering. The Turks only resist; the movements are all Russian.

—Happy things for nervous sufferers and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked, Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FACT AND COMMENT.

FANNY DAVENPORT is making a sensation in London by her beauty.

PINEAPPLES are selling at Key West for $2.50 per hundred.

KRUPP, of Essen, has no lack of orders. Steel cannon are now the rage.

THE suicidal mania is epidemic in the middle and eastern states.

JERE BLACK is at Somerset, Pa. His article on the eight-by-seven has passed through eleven editions.

IT has been discovered in Philadelphia that the Philadelphia troops fought nobly.

IT is a democratic accusation against Judge Wes that he has the biggest feet in Ohio.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS has given $1 000 to the suffering soldiers of the Turkish army.

A CIRCUS tiger eats twenty-eight dollars a week, and resumes every Sunday morning.

GOV. BEDLE, of New Jersey, is held up as a model executive by the New York Times. And Bedle a democrat, too!

NEXT year's tuition in the university of Mississippi will be free. The state appropriation is $30,000.

THE present style of visiting cards is as modest as possible—small script on unglazed paper.

A COMPANY in Wilmington, Delaware, has received an order for a palace car for the king of Sweden and Norway.

THE Hon. Charles O'Conor has folded his tent in New York, and will pitch it this week at the Warm Springs, in North Carolina.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the prince imperial are circulating through France, bearing the following legend: "Empire Francais: Napoleon IV., Emperor."

IT is reported that Clara Louise Kellogg will devote the profits of her coming California engagement to founding a musical college for American young ladies.

GEN. SHERMAN remarks that the Indians are "already frightened"—after scarcely more than 100 years of fighting. "Already" is a euphonious and sonorous word.

SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, is a great favorite with Hayes and is getting a slice of the patronage. He worked the appointment of Hilliard to Brazil.—New Orleans Times.

THE Barefooted Carmelites are building a monastery at Chevremont, France This but 1-330 feet front by 185 feet deep; the site cost nearly $200,000 and the building will cost as much more.

THE house of A. T. Stewart & Co. are sending pamphlets to the Jewish rabbis throughout the country setting forth the advantages of purchasing goods at their establishment in New York.

JOHN F. WINTER, of Illinois, has been appointed to the vacant consulship at Rotterdam. Mr. Winter is a lawyer by profession and for several years has been a member of the legislature of that state.

COLONEL SCOTT, with the first and second vice presidents and several directors of the road, is at Pittsburg looking into the charred past and mapping out a brilliant future.

PATTI-CAUX, Patti-Caux, lawyer's man,
So I do, master, as fast as I can.
Roll it, and pick it, and mark it with "D,"
And put it on record for Nicolini.

KHALI PASHA, the Turkish embassador at Paris, has just been recalled from his post because he was posted at a club for some $8,000, which he had lost at *ecarte*, and was unable to pay.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT: "Money in a nutshell" is the title of an article in the Cincinnati Gazette. We shall not trust our money in so large a receptacle as that. It would get lost.

MR. EVARTS' wit is the life of the cabinet meetings at the white house. He told his associates the other day that he was going to put over the door of his office in the state department a passage of scripture slightly changed, thus: "Many call but few are chosen."

GEN. HOWARD and four hundred and fifty mules are pursuing Joseph rapidly as possible. This is the latest news from the seat of the Indian war, and it is decidedly encouraging. Our faith in Howard, we confess, is somewhat limited; but we have unbounded confidence in the mules.

BIRTH announcement in the Cincinnati Enquirer: "On Friday morning, August 3 Mrs. Michael Ryan, Hunter street, of a son, 14½ pounds. Thanks to friends and Dr. Watson. His first words were: 'I spa, vote for Bishop.'"

WATTERSON is a splendid organizer. He organized the Greeley fiasco of 1872, the Tilden failure of 1876, the 8 to 7 commission of 1877, and the organization of Kentucky at Louisville. The best office in the gift of the republican party ought to be placed at his disposal.—St. Louis Globe-Dem.

A MOVEMENT for a working-men's party has been started in Baltimore, and spreads like wild fire. A mass meeting Monday evening rapturously applauded the wildest demagogism, greeted the names of Garrett and Scott with cries of "hang them," and resolved to go at once into local politics.

GEN. HOWARD wants Joseph held till he can strike his rear. That would be a single-ear proceeding.—Boston Post If Joseph hears of Howard's stern resolve, he will probably convert his breast plate into a rear-guard.

DURING the hoodlum attack upon the Chinese quarter in San Francisco fifty horses were taken from horse car stables for the use of the citizens' cavalry. Much difficulty was experienced in preventing the animals from charging up Sutter street whenever that thoroughfare was crossed. Finally, Captain Crittenden conceived the idea of strapping a car bell to the pommel of his saddle, by the aid of which his entire command was started, halted and otherwise manœuvred with the greatest precision.

SHERE ALI, the ameer of Afghanistan, a most powerful prince, whose friendship is eagerly sought by both England and Russia, is giving neither of these powers much encouragement while placing his army on a powerful war footing. As Shere Ali can command the services of 250 000 men, remarkably good fighters, it is easily understood why England and Russia are anxious about him. His dominions adioin both the Russian and British Indian possessions.

EX SENATOR NESMITH, of Oregon, says he has known the Nez Perces tribe since 1843, and for two years—1857-9—while superintendent of Indian affairs, had them under his charge. At that time, in Mr. Nesmith's opinion, they were the finest specimens of the aboriginal race on the continent—kind, docile and friendly to the whites. And so they continued until, robbed and plundered by corrupt Indian rings and corrupter treaty-makers, they were unable longer to endure their wrongs in silence, and rose in revolt

QUEEN VICTORIA recently reviewed nearly fifteen thousand regular troops in Windsor park After the column had marched in review, the cavalry trotted and then galloped past by regiments, and the light artillery trotted and then galloped past by batteries. The review was closed by an advance of the whole line until the centre was within ten paces of the queen, when it was halted and presented arms.

ABOUT flour. Wheat is selling at $1.25 per bushel. Four and a half bushels make a barrel of first class flour. The offal pays for the cooperage and the cost of manufacture. The wholesale price of first-class flour, therefore, should be $5.62½. The retail price should be about $6 50 delivered. If wheat should be quoted at more than $1.25, flour ought to be lower in proportion. As for extra and patent flour, that is all humbug. Contrivances that take the life out of flour are all in the interest of dyspepsia and the doctors, and should be suppressed. Anybody who asks over $6 50 a barrel for the best family flour, delivered in the city should not be patronized. Consumers should strike against extortion, in the interest of their pockets, and they should strike emphatically against patent or double refine flour in the interest of health.—Cincinnati Gazette.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

At the end of the session we will publish the proceedings of the convention in full. Mr. Small's report of this body has never had a parallel in the history of the south, and will make a book that every delegate, every lawyer, every leader of public sentiment in the state will find invaluable. It will contain not only the constitution and ordinances adopted by the convention, but their history from the time they are reported.

TO CONVENTION SUBSCRIBERS.

We have on our books a large list of names who subscribed for the daily for one month, in order to reap the benefit of our stenographic reports of the convention. That time is almost up, and indications point to another month being consumed by the convention. Therefore these subscribers had better renew at once, so as to miss no numbers of the paper. The daily sales of THE CONSTITUTION are so heavy that it is but seldom we can supply back numbers, so our friends should put their names "in the pot" before it is too late. No subscription will be received for less than a month.

"SUM SARKASM."

RICHARD SWIVELLER APPROVES OF THE CONVENTION

Points Wherein Dick and the Statesmen Agree—How to Economize When the Other Man Holds the Office—The Distilled Wisdom of the Seers—An Open Letter to "Sovereign" Concerning His Attack Upon the Constitutional Convention.

To the Members of the Constitutional Convention: Gentlemen—The undersigned is your friend. He was an applicant for office at the hands of Gov. Colquitt. That gentleman, with what I consider a disregard of the public good, that was almost criminal, appointed to the office for which I was applicant, a person who is my inferior in every essential particular. Consequently, when I saw the pertinacity with which your convention badgered the governor, and after threatening to repudiate his four years' lease, on the back of which a majority of $1,000 had put its endorsement, did clip the ravions of his clerks, I determined to confess my obligation to you at the earliest opportunity. The ill-natured letter of "Sovereign," who is possibly the inferior person that now holds the office that should have been mine, furnishes the occasion for a few words in your defence. Indeed, it seems to me that a more imperative demand for something in your defence could not have existed than is created by that letter.

To begin with, I say that "Sovereign" is at fault in every assertion that his letter contains. Alluding to the rumor that your body is "the ablest and most patriotic that ever assembled in Georgia," he denies its truth. I affirm that the rumor is true. I make this affirmation with the more confidence, because it is not a conclusion of my own fallible judgment, but is a fact that I have had from the lips of many of your own members. They have imparted this information to me, with a sincerity that could not be doubted, and an earnestness that carried conviction. I do "Sovereign" the charity to think that he has received the report upon which his denial is based, from outsiders who are not capable of judging correctly. As my information comes direct from you, it cannot fail to be considered of superior importance to his. I may consider, therefore, this point settled, and this denial overturned

As to the work you have done, I am able to defend it, with the same confidence that I avouch the quality of your membership. I doubt if anybody of similar size has ever done as much work as has yours? Did not thirty-three of your members bring to the assembling of your convention thirty-three complete constitutions, each tied up with a bit of ribbon, and sanctified with the approval of a rural constituency? Shall I ever forget how these noble patriots, red eyed from their toiling over their midnight pine knots, and with their chunk of manuscript, pressed proudly to their sides, marched down the aisle, reminding me of a procession of Benjamin Franklins walking through Philadelphia with a penny roll under their arms? Does not the table—that funeral pyre of slaughtered thought—groan beneath enough resolutions to furnish a separate constitution for every man, woman and negro in the state? Did not your members stuff their pockets with amendments, until, when buttoned up and loaded, they looked like an army of Jobs, bumpy with carbuncles? Has a single resolution yet snowed its head without its being battered into jelly with amendments, or eliminated with substitutes? Have you not kept the air thick with resolutions, and busied every moment with ordinances? You have done a vast amount of work, gentlemen. You have covered a heap of ground, and you have covered it thick. No man, save some fellow like "Sovereign," who is bewildered with the spoils of an office (to which I was clearly entitled), could reproach you with not having done a great deal of work.

As to the result of your work there can be no doubt about that. You have done nobly. In the first place, I commend you for your fine discrimination, as to what you were expected to do It was supposed that the people called you together for the purpose of making certain changes in their organic law. This supposition has not deluded you. You knew that the people really wanted you to badger the governor, to pinch the judges; to starve the state officers; to disembowel the clerks; to throttle the constables. You knew that the people wanted you to knock the bellitle and degrade every gentleman who holds office in the state, to repudiate or corrupt every honorable and solemn contract made by the people or their representatives with these officers Consequently, you have done these things. It does not matter that you have not made a single reform in the organic law. You have stirred up the officers. That's the main thing. Keep at it. Cut down the governor to $315—this will give him one dollar a day, omitting Sundays, on which days he should fast anyhow. Abolish the supreme court, and have your decisions made by the dozen, by the lowest bidder. Stick to the reduction of the clerks' salaries, and have a daily bowl of succotash prepared by Tom Howard, at cost of the mess, and provide each clerk with a spoon. Stick to this provision. What if Isaac Avery did faint when he heard of the reduction, and has remained unconscious ever since? You clearly can't be responsible for the tenderness of his emotional structure.

You have done away with another popular error by your work. It was contended by certain editors—doubtless paid for their opinions—that such men as Toombs, Jenkins, the Hammonds, Lawton, the Cobbs, Reeses, Pierce, Simmons, Furman, Barrow, Nisbet, Newell, Buchanan, Davis, Trammel, Ross, Thompson, Cain, Screven, Hansell, the Warrens, Perry, Tuggle, Matthews, Lawson and Pace, should have a prominent part in the making of your constitution. You have been wise enough to see through this transparent claim, and brave enough to shelve these inexperienced men. They were elected through jugglery or accident, and you were right in disregarding their suggestions and in promptly voting them into a state of melancholy disgust. The people will sustain you in this, I think. Experience, statesmanship and culture amount to nothing in making an organic law, when compared to vigor and force. In this connection I advert to the proposition of "Sovereign" that Nat Hammond, Lawton and Reese, be empowered to make a constitution. The proposition is absurd. How could Nat Hammond be trusted with such work, when he has shown such a lamentable ignorance of the very first principles of organic law, as to vote against maltreating the very governor that failed to make him attorney-general. Such a man as this will not do to trust.

Another wise thing done by your convention is the virtual abolition of the legislature, and the removal of all important questions from the purview of that body. The legislature is the expression of popular will. It is the medium through which the people manage the affairs of government. It is the representative of the people. You have recognized the unworthiness of the people to manage their own affairs, and hence have incorporated into the immovable body of the constitution, even the most trifling details of those affairs that have been formerly left to the care of the people. If the people were intelligent, honest and capable of self-government—if they had the sense to know what they wanted, and the energy to ask for it, this action on your part would be an assumption of authority unparalleled and impudent—a usurpation at once grievous and absurd. But as the people are dishonest, venal, ignorant and careless, it is right that you should take advantage of this providential assembling of the wisdom and virtue of the state, and administer permanently upon the affairs of your shiftless constituents. It need not deter you to think you are making laws to govern children whose fathers are not yet born; that the young state may outgrow the suit of short cut jeans you are making for it; or that its frame may in a few years stretch beyond the limits of the little iron bed, to which you have bound it. Such another body as yours can never again, in my opinion, be assembled. Then settle everything for the present and future—every detail and outline—and leave nothing to the people or their representatives. The felicitous conjuncture of great and good men exampled by your body can never be repeated.

I find a cause of congratulation in a new feature that you have introduced into the making of constitutions. I refer to the organization and workings of the caucus. It had been supposed before your assembling, that this purely political device was not demanded in so impartial and serious work as the working of an organic law. You have exploded this old-fashioned idea and have introduced a caucus with all the modern improvements into your work; and it is said that this caucus by its nightly meetings, has greatly helped your body in reaching the happy results to which I have alluded and over which there is such general congratulation. It can easily be seen that for a caucus to meet at night and arrange the programme for the next day, must greatly facilitate matters. You deserve credit for having introduced this entirely novel feature into constitutional conventions.

I have said little attention to the rumors that have been set afloat concerning you by designing persons. One of them I desire to notice. It has been said that your body had made up its mind to hold a perpetual session. I never believed this. Even when you made the section creating the militia, the first of your constitution, and raised the suspicion that you intended to organize an army with which to hold the fort against all comers, my conviction that you would surrender your per diem before you would plunge the state in war, did not falter I have been discouraged at your delay; but I remember that Mr Noah looked through the window of his ark for forty days before he saw the grateful top of Ararat. Cheered by his example, I have been steady in my hope, and now, before forty days have gone, I believe I see the blessed mountain raising its top from amid the golden haze of October. The rumor that you have been frightened into thoughts of adjournment, by the written notice of Gus. Bacon that he would make formal demand, backed by the state troops, for the representative hall on the 2d Wednesday in January, never won my credence. I am truly glad, however, that you have determined to adjourn before then. I should hate to see you returned to the bosom of your constituency in a double-quick, your panting spirits revived, and your halting steps quickened by the prods of an unthinking bayonet in your rear.

I will, before closing, put upon record my denial of the truth of what appears to be the safest proposition in "Sovereign's" letter. I allude to the statement that your constitution is certain to be rejected. This is not true. The state may burn up; the people may all die; the world may come to an end. In either of these events your constitution would not be put to a vote, and consequently could not be rejected. You readily perceive, then, that "Sovereign's" assertion is hasty and ill-advised.

As to the other rumors concerning you, I have neither time nor space to discuss them Gen. Toombs is reported to have said that he could "take Foster Blodgett and five negroes and make a better constitution than yours is." I don't believe he made that statement, and if he did, I am disposed to doubt its truth. Some one else has said that "the Indians left a better constitution here than the one you are making." I doubt the truth of this. I don't think the Indians left their constitution. I think they carried it with them.

And, now, good-bye. Go on in your noble work. "Sovereign" bids you come home. Do not do it. What if the $25 000 appropriated by the legislature is gone? Cannot your sovereign fingers dip into the public treasury every night and take out the $1,000 necessary for your daily expenses? Do not be afraid of the people. They can not stop you. And, besides, every time you take out $1.000 you can whack it off of some judge's salary. Then go ahead. Make the best of your opportunity. It is the state's last chance—and yours. RICHARD SWIVELLER.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED.

BY EX GOV. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

He Shows Their False Figures, and Some of the Shrewd Schemes of the Lawyers who are Lobbying for the Railroad Measure.

Proposes to Apply the Rule of Uniform Rates to Banking and Other Pursuits, as well as Railroads.

He Shows the Two-Fold Character in Which Mr. Burke Acts as Cotton Buyer and Champion of the People—Some Interesting Reading About Rebates on Railroads.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

A copy has fallen into my hands of rather a remarkable pamphlet, which I understand has been laid upon the desk of each delegate to the convention which purports to be a review of my argument before the revision committee, by F. E. Burke, of Americus, Georgia. It is a rare specimen of misrepresentation, incorrect figures, false calculation, unfair premises, illogical reasoning, and unjust conclusions.

When I was making my reply entirely too long, I cannot take up the review in detail, and point out all its fallacies and inaccuracies. I must therefore, content myself with a few specimens by which you can safely judge of the whole. The gentlemen who prepared the review, to which the name of Frank E Burke is prefixed, very well understand the old maxim of the Latin grammar, *falsus in uno falsus in omnibus*—false in one point, false in the whole; and each mechanic in your body will readily understand the maxim in mechanics that runs substantially the same thing: that no machine is stronger than its weakest part. If it breaks at the weakest point, it ceases to operate. The same is true of the plowman's chain, it is no stronger than the weakest link. Now, a few words to show how utterly incorrect and unreliable are the figures and conclusions of the authors of this production.

After showing, very clearly, that they did not understand the subject at the head of railroad fixed expenses, etc., and of the incomes from freight, or that they did not wish to represent it fairly, they refer to the fact that I omitted to give what the road's income was from passenger-fare, carrying the mails, etc., and then make usat they call "a reasonable estimate" on this question. It is no part of the purpose to reproduce any part of my argument before the committee, which I think was made plain and simple

THE COAL QUESTION.

The Knotty Problem of Winter Solved.

The remembrance of the terrible scenes in this city during the coal famine of last year, makes it interesting to inquire just now into the prospects for our coal supply for the coming year. A wealthy citizen went to a coal yard during the freezing days of last winter and asked permission to

SWEEP UP THE COAL DUST

that was drifting about with the wind. We want no repetition of such things as that.

Atlanta's growth has been so rapid that it has been quite a problem to keep her properly supplied with fuel. After the war it was speedily known that the supply of wood brought in by country wagons was not near sufficient. Then, huge wood yards were established, and cords upon cords were rolled in upon the cars from this supply was precarious, insufficient, and of fluctuable price. Then a revolution of fire-places into grates came, and coal was used as fuel. Coal was soon found to be a so much steadier, cheaper and enjoyable fuel than wood that it fairly supplanted it. The consumption of coal became so enormous that for two winters we have had serious famines.

ATLANTA'S WATCHFUL DESTINY.

There is a good genius that presides over the fate of Atlanta, however. Just as we are busying ourselves as to how we shall avert a coal panic during the ensuing winter, we are met with the news which says that the whole problem has been solved. We learn that within a few hours' ride of the city, an inexhaustible vein of superb grate coal has been opened: that it is equipped for heavy work; that a special railroad has been built to its mines, and that it is prepared to put twenty thousand tons of the very best grate coal into the city this winter, if it is necessary. With this new supply so near to our doors, and so fine in its quality, it is almost impossible that we should have our people suffering and our machinery stopped this winter through a coal famine.

THE BIGGEST SORT OF BLACK DIAMONDS.

Atlanta is indebted for this new supply to ex-Gov. J. E. Brown, who has done so much for our city, and to Mr. Julius L. Brown, who is the sagacious and energetic young president of the company. The "Castle Rock coal," as their coal is called, is of the very best quality, and especially adapted to domestic uses. As a grate coal it has no superior. Before making the immense outlay that has been necessary to bring this coal into market in bulk, these gentlemen carefully tested its value by actual experience. A few car loads of it were tried last winter and it was pronounced by many who used it as superior to the Montevallo coal. It gave such perfect and universal satisfaction that the company pushed ahead their preparations and are now ready to put it freely in the market and supply all demands. It is a hard, dense, glossy coal, perfectly black, kindling freely, but consuming slowly, and leaving no clinker or slate in the grate. It makes little smoke, does not crackle or sputter, and is almost as clean coal as the anthracite.

ABOUT THE BLACK DIAMOND AND MERCHANT

The company, confident of the excellence of their coal, have determined to put it before the people squarely on its merits and have established a general agency it this city, and put it in charge of Mr. J. C. Kimball, who is well known as a man of energy, integrity and capacity. A better man to introduce this coplen coal, than Mr. Kimball, could not have been secured.

He has just taken charge of affairs, having rented the company's coal yard at 54 Alabama street. He says that he is determined to stave off the possibility of a coal famine this winter, if the people will stand by him. He has already stowed in his yard about one thousand tons of coal.

It is very important for personal public reasons that those citizens who can do so

WILL STOCK THEIR WINTER'S COAL

at once. There is a very much smaller stock of coal on hand now than there has been any winter for several years. This is explained by the fact that the railroads have had no summer rates of freight this year, and the dealers here consequently had no inducement to lay in a heavy supply of coal. Their stock is rare, hence, at a minimum point. This makes it doubly important that the coal dealers should be filled as soon as possible, so that the enormous actual demand for winter will be lessened as much as possible. Every provident housewife in the city should see to it at once that the good man purchases his coal now, and thus avoid the annoying experience of last winter.

Mr. Kimball has, however, adopted another plan that will accommodate those who do not have

SUFFICIENT STORAGE ROOM OR MONEY

to lay up their supply at present. He has a contract book, on which he will take orders for coal to be delivered by the ton, half ton or bushel, at any given dates during the winter; and he pledges himself to deliver the coal thus ordered, come what may. By serving these orders, he will be enabled to form some idea of the amount of coal that will be needed.

We warn the people that it will be no easy matter to keep off "the ubic this winter. There was brought to Atlanta the enormous amount of

FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND TONS

of coal last winter, and it is probable that the amount will be run up to sixty thousand tons this year. It is no easy matter to bring this amount of coal here, and to have it when it is wanted.

We earnestly commend our readers to give Mr. Kimball a call and look into the inducements that he offers. They will be sure of getting an unsurpassable grate coal, at as low rates, if not lower, than they will be enabled to find it elsewhere. They will be equally sure of fair dealing, full weights and liberal accommodation.

Mr. Kimball is prepared to offer special whole sale rates to large consumers and to dealers in this and other cities. Those in the business would do well to write him

McEwan's genuine East India Pale Ale at Jack & Holland's Fount.

150 aug9...d4t

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for its excating liquor, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a marked strengthening influences. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, overexertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglass-ful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

aug1...deodlm

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon; $30 mon. the season.

EDM. W. HOLLAND,

864 july30...d1f Manager.

East India Pale Ale just received at Jack & Holland's. 150 aug9...d1t

Atlanta Musical Institute.

67 WHITEHALL STREET.

Branches taught: Pianoforte Organ, Harmony; English, German and Italian Singing. Cultivation of the Voice, Solo, Chorus and Class Singing, Singing at Sight; Violin and other Orchestral Instruments. During the absence of Mad. Schultze, Piano Instruction will be given by Mrs. Monroe, a talented and experienced Pianist. Terms: Private Lesson $6 00 per month. Class Lessons $1 00 per month.

Over one hundred and fifty free lessons are given by the Institute during the season in Singing at Sight, Popular Harmony and Chorus Singing, also, Concerts, Recitals, etc., free to pupils. Only first class artists are teaching at the Institute. E. A. SCHULTZE.

155 aug10...d2w

Bailey's Saline Aperient

What is it? It is a delightful and sparkling effervescent purgative, acting without pain or sickness, is solvent half price and is far superior to nauseating pills. No lady, no student, no traveler no professional man should be without it. It acts gently upon the bowels, gives the blue a chance to escape and is a good diuretic. One dose will convince any one of its great value. aug8--d&w1w

Something New.

Jack & Holland have just received a Kilderkin of McEwan's East India Pale Ale, from Edinburg, Scotland. It is fine. Try it.

159 aug9...d4t

Convention Excursion.

Yesterday afternoon about seventy-five members of the convention accepted a complimentary excursion over the Air-Line road to Gainesville, New Holland and Toccoa. The train carried out nine passenger coaches all full, and was pronounced as handsome a line of coaches as ever left the city. Most of the monstable gentlemen will return to the city on Monday. They will enjoy their trip very much, and return in a better humor for their work.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

feb17—deod&w6m

GEORGIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Eleventh Annual Meeting—Last Day's Proceedings.

TOCCOA CITY, August 10, 1877.

The association met yesterday at 8:30 a.m., President B. Mallon in the chair. Exercises opened with prayer by Prof. S. P. Sanford of Mercer university. The reports of the various committees were called for. Capt. R. E. Park, chairman of the committee on nominations, stated that the members of the committee were strongly disposed to recommend the re-election of the present efficient officers: President B. Mallon and Secretary G. H. Chappell, but that Mr. Mallon had declared that he could not, accept the office again, and Mr. Chappell was about to retire from the teaching profession; hence the committee were compelled contrary to their inclination to nominate other men. Accordingly they presented the following names: President—W. H. Baker, Savannah, Ga.

Vice Presidents—W. D. Williams, Macon; C. E. Lamkin, Barnesville; George Little, Atlanta; J. H. Roberts, Waynesboro, Secretary—W. B. Bonnell, Atlanta. Treasurer—C. M. Noel, Kirkwood.

These nominees were unanimously elected by the association.

By the recommendation of the committee on resolutions a vote of thanks was extended to the gentlemen of other states who had assisted in the work of the association; to the citizens of Toccoa city for numerous courtesies, and particularly to Messrs. Dennard and Davis of the local committee, for special kindness and services; to the railroads in the state that had granted free return tickets to members, and to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for copies daily to members. Various other resolutions relating to the business matters of the association were reported and acted on.

Mr. W. B. Bonnell, of Atlanta, secretary elect of the association, was also appointed associate editor of its official organ, the Eclectic Teacher, and was authorized to receive subscriptions for the same. The price of subscription is one dollar per annum.

At 9 o'clock Hon. Joseph B. Cumming, of Augusta, was introduced to the audience and delivered a forcible and highly polished address on the educational needs of Georgia. He argued that it was the imperative duty of a government to look to the education of its youth, and proceeded to show what Georgia had done in this matter in the past, what she is now doing, and what there is a prospect of her doing in the future. He went on to map out for the state an elaborate plan of public school education, extending from the primary grades to a university course, all of which seemed very fine, but decidedly utopian. The address abounded in wit and sarcastic humor. At its close Prof. Dave W. Lewis offered a resolution thanking Mr. Cumming for his fine address, and expressing the association's approval of the great principles set forth therein.

Col. A. P. Mooty, superintendent of public schools at West Point, was next introduced, and read a paper on the improvement of education in the smaller towns of our state. He gave the details of a plan by which, in the small town of West Point, public school that were much cheaper, more efficient, and more satisfactory than private schools, had been maintained for a term of five months in the year, and he argued that the same thing could be done, and ought to be done by many of the small towns in our state whose educational affairs are now in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The next exercise and the last of the session, was a lecture by Hon. Samuel Barnett, Washington, Ga., on methods in geometry. Mr. Barnett is a profound mathematician and a clear and original investigator. He pursues the study constantly, being in no way connected with the work of teaching. As a result of his studies for years past, he has devised certain methods in geometry which are altogether novel, and which, it is probable, will come into general use in our schools. With the assistance of diagrams he gave a clear exposition of his method to the association, and during the lecture he was closely questioned by many good mathematicians present, but he stood the catechising finely and was never for an instant disconcerted. His views made a decided and favorable impression on some of the best minds in the association.

Mr. Barnett's lecture being finished, nothing remained to be done but to attend to the closing business of the session. Resolutions were passed thanking the retiring officers, President Mallon and Secretary Chappell for their faithful and efficient discharge of duty. Various other resolutions assigning certain work to committees of the association.

The business of fixing the time and place of the next meeting was assigned to the executive committee.

Dr. Carlyle, president of Wofford college, S.C., being present, the president invited him to address the association. He arose and made a short impromptu speech, but we have never heard anything more touching or more truly eloquent than it was—so perfectly suited, too, to the audience, the occasion and the hour. As the earnest words, particularly of his closing remarks, fell from his lips, there was not a true teacher present, man or woman, who could refrain from tears. This little speech was the crowning glory of our glorious meeting. At its conclusion a few announcements were made, and then the association was declared adjourned until its next annual meeting.

It is generally agreed that this has been the most successful meeting the association has ever had.

THE LIBRARY ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Programme—Annual Oration, Declamation and Music.

The tenth anniversary of the Young Men's Library association will be celebrated on Monday night, the 13th inst., at the Opera house. The committee appointed from the board of directors to take charge of the preparations have arranged for the

MOST IMPRESSIVE OCCASION

of the kind ever known in the city. The annual oration will be delivered by Sam W. Small, of THE CONSTITUTION, who will be found worthy of the position. A prize declamation will also be had. Those gentlemen will be three of the best declaimers chosen from all members of the library under eighteen who may choose to enter the preliminary trial. This will take place at the opera house next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, where the board would be pleased to meet all the boys who desire to compete for the prize.

A magnificent orchestra led by Professor E. Auguste Schultze, will add to the pleasures of the anniversary.

The friends of the library anticipate A RICH FESTIVAL,

and this anniversary will be an era in the history of the library. Everybody is invited, and will be gladly welcomed.

Come out and see what a deep public interest is felt in all that pertains to our excellent library.

ALMOST THROUGH.

A Sharp Captive Nearly Escapes from the Station House.

Yesterday there appeared in these columns an account of the arrest of John A. Williams and two other parties, on a charge of burglarizing a store in Cartersville last week. All three of the men were sharpers, and it was no easy job to hold them after they were captured. Williams was taken to the station house and placed in one of the ordinary cells on the first floor, alone. He was searched, and everything, as it was supposed, taken out of his pockets. He was in the cell only two hours and after he was taken out and sent with his comrades to Cartersville, an examination was made of his cell, and it was found that he had cut two of the planks of the floor entirely in two, and

HAD MADE A HOLE

almost big enough to let him through into an open cell below where he could easily escape through the lower windows. If he had been left alone ten minutes longer he would probably have escaped. It is remarkable that in so short a time he should have made such an aperture in the floor, since it is sure that his only instrument was a very small pocket knife, one which escaped detection when he was examined.

He has been in cells before, and knows how to manage the difficulties which attend an unfortunate citizen in limbo.

You can get McEwan's Pale Ale at Jack & Holland's. 150 aug9...d4t

The Atlanta Musical Institute of Mr. E. A. Schultze and Mad. Emmy von der Hoya Schultze has, in a very brief space of time, gained a great reputation. The pupils of this institute have made astonishing progress during their short course of instruction, as has been sufficiently proven at the recitals and concerts of the institute, showing plainly the advantages derived from thoroughly musically educated instructors, who have made their profession a life study, to whom the name of artists justly appies.

The number of pupils has been continually large, but we are informed that arrangements have been made to accommodate still larger numbers. The institute uses three new, first-class pianos. Among these, also, is a fine Concert Grand, made by W. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore.

Genuine McEwan's East India Pale Ale on draught at Jack & Holland's.

150 aug9...d1t

Station House Report.

Yesterday was rather quiet in police circles nothing startling happening during the entire day.

Claud Mansfield was arrested on a warrant from Griffin, which charged her with keeping a bawdy house in that city. She has been sent there for trial.

Gregon Simmons, colored, was arrested on a charge of stealing a screw plate from a colored friend in the city. He is now in the custody of the police.

There were during the day several arrests for offences against city laws, but the docket was not as full as usual.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. R. L. Saulsbury, the popular clothing merchant of Macon, was in the city yesterday, on his way to the west.

—Quite a number of Savannah people are registered at the Kimball.

—Several prominent Old Fellows are in the city, lingering on their return from the annual meeting.

—A general desire is felt in the city to hear Bishop Gross lecture. He has several favorite subjects, any one of which he would make interesting.

—Mr. John H James is the firm friend of the Fulton county Sunday school association. He offers two prizes, each $5 in gold, every year for the best singing and the best speech.

—Mr. Louis Gholstin is enthusiastic about the library festival, and predicts that it will be a grand affair.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—A debating club in the city is soon to tackle that time honored but still unsettled question, "which has more influence over man, woman or money."

—It is said that a number of large private purses will be offered for races at the state fair. Prospects indicate a lively time on the turf.

—Next Wednesday a jolly party will leave the city for Lookout and a trip down the Tennessee. A large number of ladies and gentlemen have already arranged to go.

—The display of grapes at the pomological society yesterday was very fine. Mr. W. P. Robinson, Dr. Sam Dupree, Mr. Mark Johnson, Mr. George H. Hynds, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Prof. W. A. Goss, Mr. Moses Cole and others made fine displays from their vineyards. The importance of this society and the value of its work can hardly be overestimated.

—The building of Moore & Marsh is receiving a handsome brown finish which will make it one of the most striking in the city. The addition of a fourth story adds very much to its appearance.

—Some idea of the immense crowd at Ponce de Leon springs on Wednesday at the Sunday school anniversary may be formed from the fact that the street car company received from the Ponce de Leon line about $350 or for 5,000 fare. In addition to this the Air Line road ran special trains every thirty minutes, and carried large crowds.

—Yesterday and the day before were like fall in the abundance of their cool breezes. The nights were so cool as to make blankets necessary.

—Atlanta will handle more dried fruit this year than ever before.

—Typhoid fever is not so prevalent now as it was a week ago.

—Catoosa springs continue to draw crowds from Atlanta. Round trip tickets are low, and every facility for enjoyment is afforded.

—A hundred fountains cool our atmosphere.

—At the meeting of the Irving literary club held Friday night at the residence of Dr. Henry L. Wilson, Peachtree street, Mr. J. B. Baird was elected president, to succeed Mr. E. S. Kendrick. Miss Jennie Hammond was chosen vice president, and Mr. Edward M. Hammond was elected secretary by a small majority. President Baird made an eloquent inaugural, which was read with great pleasure. The club is flourishing.

—The ladies are becoming devoted to the convention. They attend daily in large numbers to which the sovereigns, and a peculiar circumstance is, that there is never any talking in the galleries.

—All the members of the Young Men's Library under eighteen years of age who wish to contest for the declaimer's prize at the approaching anniversary are requested to meet the directors of the library next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Dr. Give's opera house, where a preliminary speaking will be had.

—Melons are almost as plentiful as peaches, and are sold at almost any price.

—A wicked young man says that he has invented a new waltz superior to all others. It is called the "go and stationary," requires no music and acts on the principle of the maiden's motto "so far and no further."

—There are three or four colored glee clubs in the city who go on nightly serenades. One of their finest performances is an invitation of a brass band with their voices.

—The reservoir is becoming clearer and the stand-pipe is sending us tolerably good water.

—The works of Arthur Helps are much read by the "solid" members of the library.

—The fall mule trade will begin in a month.

—Castleberry hill is independent. It has a first class fire company, a literary club and a score of stores.

—The limited number of tramps who now visit the city either indicate a want of sympathy in our community, or a decline in the noble profession of independent pedestrians.

—Strangers in the galleries always ask, "Which is Bob Toombs?"

—Considerable complaint is made because locomotives are blown so long and so frequently at the street crossings. It is feared that the average citizen will soon attain a respectable deafness.

—The library anniversary will take place at the opera house on the evening of Monday the 20th. Everybody is invited. The show will be free, but will be worth a great deal.

—A complimentary ball to the convention is talked of.

—All the street cars are to be painted dark, as that color wears much better than the present yellow hue. The cars when they receive their new touches will look quite handsome.

—There was no fire Friday night and the fears of incendiarism are subsiding.

—An Atlanta girl, whose father is worth $100,000 makes all her dresses with her own hand, and is one of the most stylish members of Atlanta society.

—The Edgewood Reading Club is becoming a famous institution. Its bi-weekly meetings are the source of great pleasure and are well attended.

—Babies are the institution and should be guarded from attacks of Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia August 12th, 1877. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "Advertised," and name the date:

LADIES' LIST

A.—Miss Mollie Allen, Mrs P Ansley, Miss Josephine Alleon.

B.—Mrs N I Banks, Miss Fanny Beauford.

C.—Mrs Jennie O Campbell.

E.—Mrs Ann P Edwards, Miss Lizzie Edwards.

F.—Miss Miz a Fulen, Miss Harriett Freeman.

G.—Miss Millie Glen, Miss Iola Goodman.

H.—Mrs Kate B Holland, Mrs Mathilda Hyman, Miss Mary Harris Mrs Annabella Hill.

J.—Mrs Mary Jackson.

K.—Miss S E Kelly.

L.—Miss Marita Love, Miss S P Lowndes, Mrs S J Lane, Mrs H Latham.

M.—Miss Maude Merle, Miss Anna Morelle, Mrs Blanche Martin, Mrs Hattie McNeer, Mrs Jane Maffett.

P.—Mrs Margarett Presley.

R.—Mrs M C Ratchford, Miss Matilda Foyal.

S.—Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Carrie P Sams, Mrs Emeline Sears.

T.—Miss Hattie Thomas, Miss Thomson, Mrs Harriett Tidwell, Miss Hannah Thompson.

W.—Miss Celia A White.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A.—Bartley Amons, Ely Arnal.

B.—Jno Furt, Jno Buckabee, Jno Brown, Joe Berry, Vol Boddie, W D Branan 2, Zack Lake, L Bird.

C.—Charley Cranton, J S Clifton, J A Chambers, W R Cox.

D.—Farrell Bros, T G Dunlap, J H Dyer, Joe S Davis, Rev Jno Dickey.

E.—Dr Ellinger, Andrew Eller.

F.—J H Fain.

G.—A C Gumby 2, R M Gorton, Wyatt Geter.

H.—Jno Hayes, Thos Henry, Seaborn Hall 2, J W Hanson.

J.—Gibb Jerens, J J Jolley, H Y Jones, Harvey Johnson, J F Jenkens.

K.—Wm Kimber, Abel Kitchin, Wm Keitner.

L.—Lanier Lawrence, Chung Lee (Chinee.)

M.—J S Metcalf, Robt McClain, Jno McJar, Jno Marin, J C McGen, Rev W A McDonald.

P.—Dr M D Price.

R.—Arthur Russell, E H Reynolds, Jasper Robson, J G Richardson 2.

S.—D B Sanford, Preston Sims, George Smith, Jefferson Sterriman, Judge J F Shinn.

T.—W A Thompson, J H Tucker.

W.—White cy & sons, M Wernnay, Rev R R Womack, R D Waldron, G Whiddon, H C Whelchel, J W Word, V M Wade, Wm Willbourn.

Y.—Milton Young.

R. CONLEY, P. M.

News Boys—Attention!

The news boys of Atlanta, not members of any existing Sunday schools, are requested and invited to meet at Old Library hall, 21 Broad street, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m., to organize a "News boys Sunday school and Bible class." Let all attend.

Though much has been written in regard to the opium habit and its cure, and we wish not to worry our readers if they will read Dr. Stone's letter in another column in reference to B. M. Woolley's opium cure and the natural tenor and extent of this habit, we guarantee they will be amply repaid for the time and trouble and not regret it, whether they are or are not afflicted.

Relief for the Afflicted

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says:

"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says:

"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day." R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"With Tutt's Pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude." F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Happy relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

834 may15...d1yr

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

This is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE AND MOST DELIGHTFUL

Before the public. Is a delicious beverage, and when Bailey's Saline Aperient is taken as directed in connection with the following directions for the speedy cure of

Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Kidney Affections, etc., etc.

For those who lead a sedentary or closely confined life, and whose occupation does not permit them to exercise, this medicine is invaluable. It acts like a charm. It is specially prepared for the masses, is put up in large bottles, and sold at 50 cents per bottle. Every mother, nurse, traveling man, close student, sewing girl, should try it. Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT. 80 julyd...& wtf

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other painful diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend patients to my care. Those at a distance can visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately or safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally, or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable. All correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR.

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

aug —d&wly

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&w1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio. dec5.1876 d&w1y

SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS, or any disease caused by indiscretion, who have given up all hope after trying in vain all the so-called remedies, will find the only sure relief by call ing at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and heralded advice to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St., Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of diseased organs, and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that has and can can agreeably treat these ailments. No charge to respectable one on for treatment till cured. 485 apr28...d1y&21days

Dr. Picard's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must be low in price. $1 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.

61 aug5,1877...d1y

VALENTINE'S COACH VARNISHES.

A fresh supply just received.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale Druggists.

MASURY'S Coach Colors

Are superior to any in the market.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale Druggists.

SUPERIOR

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

Dealers and consumers who desire reliable goods of this kind cannot do better than to send us their orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

Wholesale Druggists.

784 may29...d3m

JOHN A. HOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Meal,

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

Philadelphia, East Tenn.

62 aug5...d1m sun wed

E. VAN-WINKLE.

$250 per month guaranteed, to sell the Sheffield White Wire Clothes Line. GUARANTEED TO LAST A LIFE TIME. Address Sheffield Wire Works, 588 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

438 jel...deow6w

New Advertisements.

O. M. Woolley's Painless AMERICAN OPIUM Cure & ANTIDOTE.

The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or Elixir of Opium cured painlessly by this Improved remedy.

Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga., at reduced prices. Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Pamphlets FREE. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

Office No. 35, over Linton Store: entrance, 33½ Whitehall Street.

Read the Following Evidence Regarding the Virtues of the above Remedy:

WHAT PROF W J LAND, GEORGIA STATE CHEMIST, SAYS:

ATLANTA, GA., July 26, 1876.

This will certify that I have made a thorough chemical examination of several of the best "Opium Antidotes" now offered to the public, and among these a superior preparation submitted by Captain B M Woolley, of this city. The latter antidote I find equal—and, in some respects, superior—to any which I have analysed. Indeed, I have been agreeably surprised at the excellence of this preparation. It is compounded in a scientific manner, and is a perfect cure for the "opium habit," where the directions are duly observed by the patient. The numerous cures which it has made leave no doubt on this point; hence, I do not hesitate in recommending this article to the afflicted. Captain W. deserves credit for the ingenuity and perseverance displayed in getting up the best remedy of this class.

Most respectfully,

WM J LAND,
Analytical Chemist.

FEBRUARY 28 h, 1877.

DEAR SIR—The last bottle of Antidote was duly received, and has been taken strictly according to directions. Our patient is doing well. Appetit and sleep good, and bowels now move regularly. I am satisfied your medicine will cure him. Send another bottle, as he is about out.

Yours truly,

The following letter is from the same party who wrote the above, showing

A COMPLETELY CURED CASE:

SMITHVILLE, GEO., July 9th 1877.

Major Woolley,

DEAR SIR—I write to inform you that the patient I have been treating for opium eating, with your Antidote, is cured. This has been one of the worst cases I have ever seen, and I am now entirely satisfied that your Antidote will cure any case of Opium or Morphine eating. This patient used 8 grs. Morphine per day, had been using it for four or five years, and had tried two or three other Opium Antidotes without being cured. If I am ever called on to treat another

WANTS.

WANTED—A good cabinet maker and sewing machine adjuster at the Singer office. Must come well recommended for workmanship and steady, industrious habits. None others need apply. aug 12

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar25-dtf

W. C. ASHLEY,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.

255 July18...dtf

CRAIGE & CO., 31 Peachtree Street. Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.

272 mar30...d1y

What pleasant memories of the past and agreeable associations of the present are involved in the words, buckwheat-cakes, muffins, waffles biscuits, rolls, pot pies, fruit dumplings, etc. To make all these perfection itself use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

W. JENNINGS & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c., 35 Decatur Street.

519 july31...d6m f o l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office and sleeping rooms to rent—W A Rawson

Groceries—W Williams.

Executor's sale—J A Richardson.

Trunks—D Steinheimer

Andrews' Basis—W R Andrews.

Dr Bell's Baby Syrup.

Meeting—Members First Baptist Church.

Furnished bedroom for rent.

House for sale or rent—28 Peachtree.

Festival—Ladies' Society Evans Chapel.

Farm for sale—N S Powier.

Atlanta Musical Institute—E A Schnitzer.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

Newsboys, attention.

Salesman wanted—Drawer 35.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Residence for rent—G P Gutiford.

Apple vinegar—W Williams.

Unclaimed letters—Benjamin Conley.

Store and rooms for rent—W A Rawson.

Manufacturer of stoves—John J Seay.

To members of convention—D Steinhelmer.

Opium habit cured—B Woolley.

Military clothing—Jacob Reec's Sons

Awful—W E Cater.

Boarders wanted—34 Church st,

Vinegar—W Williams.

Citizens of Atlanta—Joyner & Frierson.

Don't Forget—Barnwell's Music School.

Brick Residence—Marcus A Bell & Son.

Elegant Residence—J Robinson.

Examination for Teachers—Board of Education.

Delegates to the Convention.

Household Furniture—Krouse & Shackelford.

Residence Lots—Bell & Son.

Wax Flower Material—J H Law.

Desert Knives J H Law.

Piano Wanted—Z.

Picture Gallery—No 7 Kimball House.

China, Cutlery, etc—J H Law.

Desert Spoons—28 Whitehall street.

Very Important—Haas Bros.

Teeth Extracted—Burd.

Fruit—L B. Folsom.

Sets of Teeth—Burd.

Wanted—At Singer office

Drugs—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

Gold Fillings—Burd.

Found—Hutchinson.

For Rent—Thos. Finley

For Rent—Bell & Son.

Did you ever go to Balme's Saloon?

Very Important—Haas Bros.

The Spice of the Season.

Gurley & Brown's Dental Room.

Look for it.

John Keely's Closing Out Sale.

Bright, Clear Reflection etc.

There are Thousands—Gurley & Brown

Be sure to Advertise in the Atlanta Nickel

Red Men on the War Path.

For Sale—A. M. Lewin & Co.

Very Important—Haas Bros.

Reduced—W. H. Brotherton.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

349 apr22...dondAweowtf

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Great bargains will be offered during this week, at the New York Store in Tranks and Satchels, and Shoes, Boots and Hats.

D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall Str.

178 aug12...d3t sun wed fri ft ut. in'x

TO MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

I will make it to your interest, to call at the New York Store, before leaving this city and buy your Trunks, Satchels, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and a full supply of Dry Goods, as I shall offer you special inducements during this week. A word to the wise is sufficient

D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall St.

178 aug12...d3t sun wed fri 1st col 4p

Bright, clear reflection of local events in Atlanta Nickel to-morrow afternoon. It

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.

441may2...dcowly&weowly

Look for it! The Atlanta Nickel will appear to-morrow afternoon. it

In enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, Chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.

441 may2...dcowly&weowly

The spice of the season—the Atlanta Nickel to-morrow afternoon.

aug12

The Ladies' Society of Evans' Chapel will have an Ice Cream Festival at J. L. Richmond's, No. 39 Walker street, Thursday evening, August 16th, 8 o'clock.

Admission free. T. C. MAYSON.

aug12 1t.

Be sure to advertise in the Atlanta Nickel to-morrow. Big edition read by every body. It

Gurley & Brown's Dental Room

Is the place for you to go if you want dental operations of first class at the lowest rates in town. aug 12 1t

There are thousands of faces and features deformed and distorted by the premature decay of the teeth. This can be obviated at a very small expense by calling at Gurley & Brown's, 28 Whitehall street.

aug 9 dlt top 1 col

Dry Goods.

20 pieces Bleaching at 6 and 7c.

1 case Fruit of the Loom, 9c by piece.

Best new Fall Prints at 5 and 6½c.

10 pieces full width Sheeting at 20 and 22½c.

1 bale Sea Island at 8c.

Black Grenadine at 10 and 12½c.

Black Grenadine at 25 at 1 35c, former prices 40 and 50c, to close out.

Dress Linen at 15c worth 5c

50 dozen 36 inch Towels at 1 worth 25c.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 8c, worth 20c.

50 dozen Brown Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c, worth 50c.

100 dozen Gent's Half Hose at 8c, worth 25c.

50 dozen French-woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00

Double width Black Alpaca at 20c, worth 25c.

Black Silk at 75c, worth $1 00.

A purchase from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., will save Dry Goods buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. july29 dtf

Teeth extracted for 25 cents; with gas, 50 cents at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 66½ Whitehall street. 1sto-1t

Written for the CONSTITUTION.

THREE VISIONS.

A little child with golden hair,
A little daisy, as it were.
Above the grass just peeping.
A lovely girl with handsome face,
Fair as a lily, with its grace,
Swings in the hammock sleeping.
A loving bride with smile so sweet,
Sweet as the roses at her feet,
Her vow of love is keeping.
A sad, pale face, a slender form,
Bowed as a violet by a storm,
She is a widow weeping.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Work Here and Elsewhere

—The work on the Trinity Methodist church is fast progressing. There is now no doubt that the building will be complete by the time the general conference meets here next May.

—Ground was broken last Monday for the foundation of the new First Presbyterian church, which is on the site of the old one on Marietta street. The building will be of unique and attractive architecture, and in all respects one of the handsomest in the state.

—The Triennial conference of the Young Men's Christian association of all lands will be held in Paris in 1878.

—A service in memory of Mr. P. P. Bliss has been held in one of the congregational churches of London.

—The following are the statistics of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania: 181 clergymen, 120 churches, 17 chapels, 3 871 baptisms, 32,927 communicants.

—Kentucky, the diocese of the presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church reports thirty-nine clergymen, 4,336 communicants, 514 baptisms, and 400 confirmations.

—The Methodist Episcopal church has 37,284 communicants who do not use the English tongue.

—The colored Baptists in the south have an organization called the Colored Missionary church, which is very strong numerically. It has in Georgia, for example, 96,000 members.

—In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and Cincinnati the Jews have Young Men's Hebrew associations, modeled after the Young Men's Christian association. The Jewish messenger thinks the system should be extended to other cities, recognizing in the associations a "power to mold American Judaism."

—The Young Men's Christian association of Scotland held their annual meeting in July at Edinburg. The executive committee reported that returns had been received from 67 associations—four more than last year. There were in all 95. The membership of the 67 reporting associations was 12,143; 58 associations had classes for biblical study, and in 45 prayer meetings were held, while 26 reported that they were carrying on evangelistic work. Gentlemen representing American associations were present from New York, Brooklyn and Columbia, S C.

—The Reformed Episcopalians have elected Bishop Cheney chancellor of their new university of the west, with Rev. Messrs. Wm. H. Cooper, J. Howard Smith, Mason Gallagher, Joseph D. Wilson, and W. J. Hunter as professors.

—Philip Phillips, the singer of sacred songs, who has made a three years' tour of Australia, New Zealand and India, and has lately been engaged in giving services of songs in England, has returned to this country.

—A stained-glass window has just been erected in Christ church, Houston, Texas, in memory of the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Texas, the late Rev Dr. George W. Freeman. The window represents the last supper.

—The committee appointed by the Pan-Presbyterian council, to gather historical information in regard to the reformed confessions consists of 20 persons. Dr Phillip Schaff, of New York, is the convener. Besides him, there are eight Americans on the committee—Dr Hodge, of Princeton; Dr. Matthews, of New York; Dr. Brown, of Richmond; Dr. Cooper, of Allegheny City; Dr. Robinson, of Louisville; Drs Snodgrass and Topp, of Canada, and Mr. George Junkin, of Philadelphia.

—There will be a big camp meeting at Sandy springs, four ten miles north of Atlanta, next Sunday. All the tents will be occupied and a very large attendance is expected. Quite a caravan will leave Atlanta for the camp ground early next Sunday morning.

FIRST METHODIST—Rev. W. D Harrison, pastor. Service at 11 a. m., and 8:15 p. m Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m. Seats free—strangers welcome. Dr. Harrison will preach this morning on "The Fulfillment of Prophecy." at night, "Does God answer prayer?"

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—J E Evans, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 8.15 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a m. Strangers and visitors receive a cordial welcome.

EVANS' CHAPEL—Rev George E Gardner, pastor. Preaching morning and night by the pastor. Sunday school at 4 p.m. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST—Rev D W Gwinn, pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and 8½ p. m. Sunday school 9½ Conference at the church at 5 p. m.

SECOND BAPTIST—Rev A T Spalding, pastor. Services by the pastor at 10½ a m., and 8½ p m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST—Rev A J Beck, pastor. Preaching at 10 a. o'clock a. m. by Rev B F Tharpe, D.D. Sunday school at 9½ a.m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Dr A G Thomas, pastor Services this morning and evening at the usual hours.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Rev J H Martin, pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a.m. by Rev T W Hollingsworth. No evening service.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the pastor.

Rev J H Respess, member of the convention, will preach in the legislative hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL—Rev Jno A Reynolds, pastor. Rev E J Henry, member of the convention, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor will preach especially to young men at 3½ p.m. Sunday school at 9½ a.m. Social meeting at 4 p.m.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Reformed Episcopal services at old library hall to-day at 10½ a.m., by Rev. B. Johnson. A special lecture at 5 p.m., precisely. Subject—"The prayer book and its revisions." Attend and hear what reformed Episcopalians have to say for themselves on this important subject. Seats free. Half cool and pleasant.

BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, Greatly Reduced in Price at G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S, 33 Whitehall street.

171 aug11...dtf centre 2d or 3d col 4th p

Very Important.

Our counters must be clear inside of two weeks to receive a large stock of fall goods. To accomplish this we have organized, and will continue for the next TEN DAYS,

A Clean Sweep Sale,
A Clean Sweep Sale
of elegant ready-made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

We have made reductions that will astonish you. The prices are so low it will pay you as an investment to buy now.

Suits formerly sold for $14,
we have reduced to $8.
Pants formerly sold for $6,
we have reduced to $4,
and so on throughout our entire stock.

Don't put this aside—cut it out, and come and satisfy yourself.

These sales are peremptory.
HAAS BROS.,
O. K. Clothing Store,
32 Whitehall Street.

aug 12—1t

FACT AND RUMOR.

—Walter R Brown will remove his law office in a few days to two eligible front rooms in Kidd's new building, Whitehall street.

—The "Picture Gallery" is under the best of management, and a superb entertainment guaranteed. Contestants for the prizes can see them by addressing "Committee of arrangements Picture Gallery," Constitution Office,

—Don't forget. Barnwell's music school opens to-morrow, August 13, at 68½ Whitehall street, (over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s carpet store.) Hours: For ladies, 9 a m and 4 p m; for girls, 5 p m; for boys, 6 p m; also, a class for gentlemen opens Tuesday at 8½ p m. Terms, $2 to $4, strictly in advance. The orchestra, as already organized, meets for rehearsal on Wednesday night, and will be with the consolidated classes of ladies and gentlemen on Friday night. 186 aug12—1t

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W. H. Brotherton has reduced about 12,000 yards Hamburg Edging from 12½ cents to 5 cents per yard. Also a large quantity of Hamburg Edging at 3 cents worth 10 cents. 3.00 pairs Ladies' Kid Slippers at 75 cents. 2.00 pairs Ladies' Newport Ties at $1 25. Ladies' Kid Gloves 40 cents. Damaged Kids 25 cents. All other goods correspondingly low.

I have received a small lot of choice apple vinegar. W. WILLIAMS.

183 1t

WAX FLOWER MATERIAL of every kind. Send to J H Law, agent, for price current. aug12 1t

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I WILL sell the finest pure ivory handle table and desert knives at from $1 50 to $3. This is just one-half New York cost, but I am in earnest about selling them out at once.

J. H. LAW, agent,
27 Whitehall street.

aug12-1t

Gold fillings made for 50 cents (actual cost about ten cents for filling,) at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 66½ Whitehall street. 3dc 1t

Awful.

Nobody hurt, but the low prices that W. E. Cater will sell his entire stock at for the next three weeks, to make room for new goods.

I have been busy for several days marking down, restocking and placing upon my counters many great bargains. Below I give you a few prices:

Best prints, 5 cents.
Elegant plaid suitings, 6½c

My 8 cent counter is parsy attractive, comprising goods marked down from 12½, 15 and 20c;

On my 15 cent counter will be found goods reduced from 20, 30 and 35c.

The best bargains are on my 20 cent counter. Elegant dress goods reduced from 30, 40 and 50c.

Great reduction in black alpaca, and all kinds of mourning goods.

A lob lot of towels and napkins at half price.

Table damask 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere

50 dozen corsets, all reduced to closing out prices.

100 dozen plain and striped hose, all marked down.

The best lot of men's and boy's cassimeres in the city.

Call and examine my prices, and be convinced that I am offering great bargains.

W. E CATER.
54 Whitehall street

aug 12 sun., tues., thurs.

Do not forget the place to get your pure apple vinegar. W. WILLIAMS,
183 1t 39 and 41 Oak St.

THE stock of China, cuttlery, &c., at 28 Whitehall street, is being closed out at less than New York cost. You can save 50 per cent by calling there before buying.

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As the fire fiend has made his appearance in our midst would it not be wise for everybody to go at once to Haskell & Holbrook's office, 27½ Whitehall street, and take out a policy on their property. Remember the place, HASKELL & HOLLBROOK, 27½ Whitehall street. aug12 1t

RED MEN ON THE WAR PATH.

Big Barbecue at Ponce de Leon Springs, August 20th, 1877.

Celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of Modoc Tribe, No. 3, I. O. R. M.

A big barbecue will be prepared by Mr. G. W. Clinton, one of their chiefs. Tickets to barbecue dinner 25 cents. Music and dancing. Air-Line railroad will run trains during the day to the springs. Round trip 20 cents. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 1,000 people to a good, nice, old time barb cued dinner. Everybody is invited to come. All Red Men are invited to meet the Modocs at their wigwam, 210 Marietta street, 20th sun, sturgeon moon of the 8th run rising of the sun, when they will turn out in procession and march to car shed. Good order will be kept

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I HAVE 12 dozen heaviest plated dessert spoons which I will sell at $2.20 per set. These goods are worth from $8 to $9.50 per dozen anywhere. J. H. LAW, agent,
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Air-Sweet By and By

Did you ever go to Balmer's saloon?

He has the very best lunch in the town,
And the way he serves it out to the boys,
It would make old Delmonico frown.

And they cry soup and fry,
And they eat as they never eat before.
Mutton pie, George will cry,
And we'll meet on the beautiful shore.

Did you ever drink the beer which he keeps?
It is the bulliest that ever came to town;
It is made by the celebrated Goff,
Whose reputation is world renowned.

Aurora beer is all the cry,
And they drink like they never drank before;
Let us have one shoose now,
And we'll meet on the beautiful shore.

188 aug12—1t

A select stock of choice groceries constantly on hand at W. WILLIAMS.

183 1t

Rupture Cured

BY

MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**

The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29...dtf he lp

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 11.

R M McIntosh, Dalton; A Fort and wife, Americus; W Milan & lady, Taylorsville; G F Cooper, Ga; J A Sellers, Columbus; J R Smith, N Y; J B Albert, Baltimore; J Q A Lewis, Marietta; R S Saulsbury, Macon; Ed Hammond, city; B F Cole, Baltimore; W N Sheats, Gainsville; T F Sligh, D N Fletcher, Forsyth; H P Powell, Barnesville; T F Galker & wife, Cochran; H H Brown, H C Erwin, B Mallon, city; W R Kent, Knoxville; O D Smith, city; Mrs L E Pringle, Mrs C C Duncan, Perry; H Wright, Macon; A L Miller, Ga; T S Garner, city; J M Nathans, Philadelphia; J J Black, Rome; T P Crichton, Ga.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

"It is one of the greatest movements of the nineteenth century." So those venerable Georgians, Chancellor Lipscomb and Dr. Lovick Pierce, have characterized the Reformed Episcopal church. Georgia's first great bishop Stephen Elliott, predicted its necessity thirty years ago. A leading southern statesman, upon reading its sound and liberal declaration of principles exclaimed, "Bishop Cummins has the church!" It deserves the best hearing intelligent Georgians can give it. Let them read its documents and attend its services. "The Prayer Book and its Revisors" will be the subject of lecture to-morrow afternoon at old library hall, to commence at 5 o'clock precisely.

aug12—1t

Fruit! Fruit!

Any one wanting a superior article of white whisky, for preserving peaches, can find it at

L. B. FOLSOM'S.
No. 19 Broad street.
1t

Delegates to the Convention.

Many of your constituents are ruined in the opium and morphine habit. Dr. W. T. Park, of Atlanta Ga., guarantees a painless cure and will furnish you reliable testimony, proving his treatment the best and cheapest known. 1t

ALL male members of the First Baptist church are urged to meet in their lecture room at 4½ o'clock, p.m. to-day. No financial questions will be discussed, but others of interest to all who desire the prosperity of the church will be presented. 1t

THE MISSING GIRL.

She is with Her Friends, and Safe.

Special dispatch to the Constitution,

MADISON, August 11.

I notice in your paper of to-day's date an item headed "Mysterious Disappearance." Ellie Shecut was not abducted, but left her father voluntarily on account of neglect and ill-treatment. She is now under the protection of her relatives and the law.

ELLIE SHECUT.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Trapping Sitting Bull—The Cabinet's Next Trip, etc

WASHINGTON, August 11. — Brig Mary Williams leaves New York August 15 with the mails for Venezuela.

The State department has a dispatch from the American minister, at Port Auprince, that plenipotentiaries are between Hayti and Domingo. The same dispatch reports a suppressed insurrection at Crox des Boquet.

Schurz and Hayes had a conference to-day regarding the proposed joint commission to wait on Sitting Bull to arrange for his return to the United States. The federal commission will not be named until Gen. Crook has been consulted.

Secretary Schurz says that members of the cabinet do not propose to make any political speeches. He was asked how about Secretary Sherman's intention to speak in Ohio. "Oh," said he, "he will only make a financial speech. I would like to go before an intelligent audience and address it on the Indian question."

The cabinet will assemble Thursday before the president's departure for New England, when it is nearly certain they will make a new marshal and district attorney for Alabama.

Secretary McCrary called the quorum up at the cabinet yesterday and Devens, whose prosecutions is deprecated, asked until Tuesday to clear the matter.

It is thought in diplomatic circles that the commission proposed by the United States and Canada with regard to the disposition of the Wild Sioux should be tripartite, with a full representation accorded to Sitting Bull.

MORTON'S NEW CHARGES.

A Deputation of Chinese Call on the Rheumatic Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—A deputation of leading Chinese merchants recently waited upon Senator Morton in regard to the troubles attendant upon the presence of their countrymen in California. The spokesman stated in in effect that there was a strong feeling existing that their property had been destroyed, and they had been subjected to personal violence, and that their rights under the treaty were disregarded, and the state and U. S. government failed to afford them the protection to which they were entitled. They did not blame the American people for this state of affairs, recognizing the fact that it was the foreign element that was so strongly opposed to them; that having borne with this treatment for many years, with no prospect of relief, they wished to adopt such measures as would have a tendency to check Chinese immigration; and to this end requested the senator to introduce a bill at the next session of congress, providing for a modification or abrogation of the Burlingame treaty. They proposed a bill looking to discouragement of immigration and encouragement to Chinese to return home, which senator Morton promised to introduce to congress.

PENSACOLA'S POSITION.

Official Attention Directing its Gaze Upon It

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Senators Jones of Florida, and Morgan of Alabama, aided by the writings and explanations of Mr. E. P. Brooks, a well known journalist, formerly of Washington and now of Pensacola, have succeeded in attracting the attention of the authorities here to the condition of affairs in western Florida and southeastern Alabama, particularly regarding mail communications on the western coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the developments of the great natural resources of Pensacola harbor. The dry dock now being built at Chester for the Pensacola navy yard will soon be ready for shipment to that point, when it is possible that secretary Thompson may visit Pensacola. Meanwhile the attention of the post-office department and the postal commission has been directed to the necessities and conveniences of Pensacola as a distributing point for mails, designed for gulf ports as well as Cuba, Mexico and South America. At the instance of Senator Jones, proper surveys will be made of Pensacola harbor, so that when congress meets, the estimates will be ready upon which to base appropriations for its improvement and the removal of wrecks from the mouth of the channel, near Fort Pickens.

The Lieutenant Governor.

RICHMOND, August 11.—Gen. Jas. A. Walker, of Pulaski, was nominated lieutenant governor. The financial plank invokes the legislative and executive to adjust the public debt so that equal justice may be done all without increasing taxation.

The Saratoga Course.

SARATOGA, August 12.—In the three-fourth mile, Kentucky stakes, Pride of the Village won, Duke of Magenta second, Bramble third. Time 1:18¼. One and three-fourth mile, Parole won, Vera Cruse second, George IV. third. Time 3:08. One and one-fourth mile, Maj. Barney won, Bonduel second, Dardanella, Woolsey third. Time 2:12¾. Roddey won the steeple chase.

Set on Fire.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August 11.—Seven buildings known as the North Bridgeport woolen mills, owned by L. K. Dean, of South Adams, was set on fire and destroyed. There was little or no stock or machinery in the buildings, which were uninsured.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT.

The Russians Claim a Little Victory—Seducing the Peasant Into the Army—Debate in the English Parliament.

LONDON, August 11.—Dispatches represent several Russian positions as safe, but they are utterly inefficient for the renewal of offensive movements. There are 70,000 Turks at Lovetiz and Plevna line, who, the correspondent says, will take a deal of beating on the Russian left flank. The czarowitch's army, which is available for holding the line from the Danube to the Balkans numbers about 60,000 necessarily attenuated over long front so as to leave no

GAP FOR THE TURKS

to creep through. The Turks are probably of about the same strength, but if Mehemit Ali chooses to take offensive he may concentrate at Rustchuk, Rasgrad and Osman Bazar. The Russians must be ready to face him everywhere. Consequently they must remain strictly on the defensive. The river Lorn still virtually constitutes the line of the Rustchuk army. Gen. Zimmerman is detached. He is guarding Dobrudscha, which is not threatened, and he cannot push forward with his 30,000 men lest his enemies from Varna and Shumla should converge upon him. The Russians are beginning to

SUFFER IN HEALTH.

Some corps from hard marching, heat and irregular rations. The principal cause, however is the neglect of sanitary precautions, resulting in a general tainting of the air at Biela. The air is thick and heavy with emanations from filth and rotting offal

General Ignatieff is still confined to his room with gastric fever.

Prince Gaistzin is also abed with the same complaint. Four out of five adjutant generals in attendance on the czar are ill. Nearly everybody is

MORE OR LESS SICK

or squeamish. The grand duke Nicholas himself will take supreme direction in the forthcoming attack on Plevna. The occasional correspondent of the Times at Vienna says every thing tends to show that Mehemit Ali and Suleiman Pasha are making great efforts to effect a junction by the Shipka pass so as to dislodge the Russians from Tirnova. If they succeed in effecting a junction we may expect shortly to hear of a great battle, which will decide this year's campaign. A Times's Bucharest special states that the Czar remains at Biela. Though the Russian army is being strengthened rapidly, there is little chance of any serious action for more than a week. The Turks, instead of acting with energy and decision, are building more defensive works; and strangest of all, the Russians have finally decided to stop short in their career, without operating beyond the Balkans this year. They will probably succeed in closing this side of the mountains in due campaign; but, meanwhile, there must be much sickness.

Prince Charles has called out 12,000 Roumanian militia.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

ST PETERSBURG August 11.—The following official dispatch has been received here:

ALEXANDROPOL, August 9.—The Turkish right wing as named the offensive on the 5th inst, along the whole line from Ischangyi pass to the Karanansaran pass. A number of Bashi Bazouks and Kurds, supported by six infantry battalions coming from Yura and Kundecancha drove in the Russian outposts and there was

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE PICKET

lines the whole day. After occupying Alekatzchak the Turks endeavored to take Khaifu, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were four officers killed and twelve officers and thirteen men wounded. The Turks left twenty killed on the field. The Turkish corps is now concentrating in the direction of Anokatchak. General Tirkpasha's army has been reinforced by a column detached from the main body and is concentrating towards Igdyr. According to the latest intelligence from Batoum Dervish Pasha with four battalions has left Zichidsine, by sea in a northerly direction.

THE MULISH PEASANTS.

LONDON, August 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a Berlin dispatch which says Russia experiences serious difficulty in filling ranks of landwher in consequence of the reluctance with which men come to ward. With a view to obviate this, the government has issued a notice that men will not be required to go to the front, but merely to take the place at home of the reserves and garrison troops. The manner in which the landwehr is constituted legally precludes their employment out of Russia. Under the present call two-thirds of Moscow is forming

A VOLUNTEER LEGION

which it proposes to suppo t until the end of the war. Marines continue to be sent southward from Constantinople to join the fighting army. A special edition of the Evening Standard has a Bucharest dispatch which says it is stated that the chief of General Krudener's staff has been cited before a council of war to explain the failure at Plevna. A special to the Standard from Shumla says Raouf Pasha arrived here last night.